S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. 75. Issued September, 1923.

United States Department of Agriculture,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN; R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Assistant to the Chairman.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

APRIL–JUNE, 1923.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Quarantine and other official announcements:	
Explorations in Mexico	57
The pink bollworm—	
Revision of quarantine (No. 52)	59
Press notice	68
Instructions to postmasters	68
Sidney D. Smith commissioned to enforce New Mexico quarantine regulations	68
Nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine—	
Quarantine 37, 2d revision	69
Restrictions on importations through the mails of plants and seeds (HB–141, revised)	78
Japanese beetle quarantine—	
Quarantine 48, 2d revision	79
Press notice	82
Instructions to postmasters	83
Control of movement of nursery stock (HB–167)	83
Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine—	
Revision of Regulation 3, Quarantine 45 (Amendment No. 4)	84
Press notice	86
European corn borer quarantine (foreign)—	
Except as to Boston, entry of broom corn restricted to period November to March, inclusive (HB–168)	86
Press notice	87
Seed or paddy rice, public hearing, notice of	88
Press notice	88
Preliminary report on hearing (press notice)	89
Oregon provides for inspection of mail shipments of plants and plant products	90
Miscellaneous items—	
European corn borer quarantine (domestic), instructions to postmasters re extension of	90
Cotton and cotton wrappings, revised regulations governing importation of (T. D. 39645)	91
Nursery stock, plants, and seeds, revised regulations governing entry of (T. D. 39684)	91
New Federal fumigation house	91
New field station established at Charleston, S. C	91
Vacuum fumigation on Pacific coast, changes in facilities for	92
Convictions for violations of plant quarantine act	92
General instructions to employees of Federal Horticultural Board—	
Accuracy in field notes, reports, and manuscripts required	92
Instructions to inspectors in charge of field stations regarding monthly service certificates	93
List of current quarantine and other restrictive orders	94

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EXPLORATIONS IN MEXICO.

During April and May of this year the board conducted some important explorations in Mexico for the purpose of securing information with respect to the existing quarantines restricting the entry of products from Mexico on

account of pests which they might carry new to the United States. The object was to determine the present status in Mexico of these pests as a basis for possible amendments to such quarantines. These explorations were made by Dr. Wm. M. Mann, more particularly to determine the presence of fruit flies or other enemies which might be brought to the United States with fruit and vegetable importations, and by H. C. Millender to determine whether there had been any spread of the pink bollworm into the cotton-producing areas along the west coast of Mexico; also to investigate the distribution in Mexico of the cotton boll weevil and the related Thurberia weevil. Later Mr. Millender investigated at time of harvest, broom corn at Xicotencatl, near Tampico, to determine the safety of the direct entry by rail of the crop into the United States for general distribution. A brief note of the results of each of these several trips of inspection is given in the following paragraphs:

Fruit flies in Mexico.—The investigation of the west coast of Mexico, including Lower California, Sonora, Sinaloa, and the Territory of Tepic, yielded only negative evidence as to the presence either of the Mediterranean fruit fly or the Mexican fruit fly. This may indicate the actual absence of these pests from this region, or the failure to find any evidence may have been due to the fact that the survey was made in January and February. In the next State south, Jalisco, the Mexican fruit fly was found in favorable regions sparingly during March and April. A second visit to Jalisco about the middle of May indicated little change in the conditions over April.

The later explorations in Mexico by Doctor Mann covered central and southern Mexico, including Morelos and surrounding districts and extended as far south as the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and along the eastern coast, including the districts of Vera Cruz, Tampico, and northward. The farthest north at which infestation of the fruit fly has ever been reported in eastern Mexico is Monterrey.

Throughout central Mexico south of Mexico City and in southern and eastern Mexico, fruit-fly infestations seem to be fairly general and often severe.

The general fruit-fly situation in Mexico, including the uncertainty which still remains as to fruit-fly conditions in the west coast States, does not warrant any consideration of change at this time in the existing quarantine restrictons as to certain Mexican fruits. The board wishes, however, early in September to resurvey the west coast district to more definitely determine the possibility of the presence of fruit flies in the more favorable season of September.

The Mediterranean fruit fly was not determined as occurring in any of the regions visited. Very informing and useful data were obtained on the general fruit and vegetable products of Mexico. The tomato production and export to the United States is large and growing and no attacking insects were found.

Doctor Mann was accompanied over much of his trip by officials of the Mexican Department of Agriculture and occasionally by fruit growers and others in interest.

Cotton insects.—The explorations to determine the status of the pink bollworm and the cotton boll weevil involved inspection within the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, and Morelos, the Federal district and the Territory of Lower California. The presence of the boll weevil was determined at Hermosillo (Sonora); Los Mochis, Culiacan, and Villa Union (Sinaloa); Tuxpan and Tepic (Nayarit); and Cocula (Jalisco). Study by experts failed to determine any of the material collected as belonging to the Thurberia weevil.

The presence of the pink bollworm was not determined in any of the States listed above. The production of cotton on the west coast has not been important hitherto, but in some of the States visited the production is increasing and there seems to be a likelihood of very considerable future development.

The pink bollworm research work in the Laguna is in full progress and the report covering the results of the research work for the last two years has been submitted and is now in the process of publication as a department bulletin.

Mexican broom corn.—The field examination of broom corn at Xicotencatl, Mexico, indicated the presence of a borer in this broom corn which could not be definitely determined from the material, but was apparently new to the United States. In view of the experience with the European corn borer and the fact that such borers attack a large variety of plants and, therefore, with bulk movement, would have opportunity to be introduced and established almost anywhere, it was determined that the existing regulations under the corn-borer quarantine could not be modified with safety as to Mexico.

Under the European corn-borer quarantine, No. 41, the entry of foreign broom corn is restricted to certain ports of entry, now New York, Boston, and San Francisco, and under the further requirement of steam sterilization. Mexican broom corn can, therefore, be entered through the ports indicated, but must reach these ports by water route.

It may be noted that there are at least three corn borers which are known to occur abundantly in Mexico, and at least one of these, *Diatraea lineolata* Walk., is apparently quite possible of becoming a serious corn pest, perhaps widely in the United States. The larvae collected in the broom corn at Xicotencatl seem to come closest to this species.

THE PINK BOLLWORM.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE PINK BOLLWORM.

Regulations (2d Revision) Under Quarantine No. 52.

[Revised regulations effective on and after June 1, 1923.]

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

This second revision of the regulations under quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, is necessitated by recent changes in the quarantined zones made, with the consent of the Federal Horticultural Board, by the States of Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico, and supersedes the revision promulgated March 31, 1922. Some minor changes in the regulations hitherto in force have been made to make them conform with the progress in the control of the pink bollworm. The permit work under the revised regulations will be greatly reduced and this will release for very necessary field inspection a number of men hitherto continuously engaged on permit work. Aside from certain changes in the regulated areas (Regulation 4), the important changes are found in Regulation 6, covering the control of interstate movement of the regulated articles. Regulation 9 has been eliminated except as to the portion having relation to transportation companies, which has been replaced by Regulation 10.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that an injurious insect, the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the States of Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico.

Now, therefore, I, H. C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), do hereby quarantine the States of Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 52 do order that cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cotton seed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in the States named or which are fouled with such products, hay and other farm products, farm household goods and farm equipment, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the said quarantined States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested areas and regulated areas when said State shall have provided for and enforced such control measures

with respect to such designated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the pink bollworm, or until the Secretary of Agriculture shall have determined that dangerous or infested material is being carried out of such designated areas.[1]

Done in the District of Columbia this 19th day of August, 1921.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] HENRY C. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52. (2D REVISION.)

[Effective on and after June 1, 1923.]

Regulation 1. Definitions.

For the purposes of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) Cotton and other articles: Cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cotton seed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in the infested districts or which are fouled with such products, hay and other farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment.

(*b*) Pink bollworm: The insect known as the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

(*c*) Quarantined area: Any State, or any portion thereof, quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that the pink bollworm exists therein.

(*d*) Infested area: Those portions of any quarantined area which are determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infested with the pink bollworm.

(*e*) Regulated area: Those portions of any quarantined area in which the growth of cotton is permitted under the restriction that the crop shall be under the full control of the State authorities in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of enforcing any safeguards that shall be determined to be necessary with respect to the disposition and movement of the crop.[2]

(*f*) Inspector: An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2. Cotton and other articles subject to restriction.

Except as hereinafter provided, the restrictions on the movement of cotton and other articles covered in Notice of Quarantine No. 52 shall apply to all products and articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine, except as to hay, and as to the other articles not specifically enumerated in the quarantine covered by the term "other farm products," originating in or moving from the areas in the quarantined States now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested or regulated areas.

No restrictions are placed by this quarantine and the regulations supplemental thereto on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated therein from all points in the quarantined States outside of the areas now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested or regulated areas.

Regulation 3. Infested areas.

The following districts in Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico are designated as infested areas:

TEXAS.—All that certain territory included within a circle with a radius of 1 mile, its center being the gin at Marilee Station, on or near the Collin-Grayson County line, and being on the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., such territory being a part of Collin and a part of Grayson counties of the State of Texas.

---

[1] See Appendix B.

[2] Regulated areas include both the infested areas and the regulated areas as designated in Regulations 3 and 4.

All that certain territory being a part of Liberty County of the State of Texas and included within the following-described boundaries, to wit:

Beginning on the Liberty-Wallisville Road at a point where a bridge crosses Redmond Creek, north and near Volcour La Cour's residence; thence with said Redmond Creek in a westerly direction to Self Bayou; thence with Self Bayou to the Trinity River; thence with the Trinity River in a southerly direction in its meandering course to the Liberty and Chambers County line; thence with the Liberty and Chambers County line easterly to the Liberty-Wallisville Road; thence with said road north to the point of beginning.

And that part of Ellis County included within the following-described boundaries, to wit:

Beginning where the Ennis and Telico public road crosses the city limits of Ennis immediately behind the Doctor Loggin's residence; thence in a northwesterly direction and continuing with said city limits all the way around said city limits to a point about where Ennis-Bardwell public highway intersects Madison Street, said Madison Street being on the extreme south of city limits; following said Madison Street and city limits to a point where said line and street crosses Cummings Creek; thence down Cummings Creek with its meanderings to the south corner of the J. D. Shegog tract on the bank of said creek; thence with the south line of the J. D. Shegog tract to where it intersects Ennis-Oak Grove public road; thence south down said public road to the northwest corner of the J. A. Sweatman tract; thence in an easterly direction with Sweatman's north line to the Ennis-Rice middle road; thence north with Ennis-Rice middle road crossing Interurban to a point where it intersects Ennis-Corsicana highways; thence in a southeasterly direction with the Ennis-Corsicana highway to a point where the Walkers Creek road leaves the Ennis-Corsicana highway; thence east with the Walkers Creek public road to where the upper and old Porters Bluff road intersects; thence with said Porters Bluff road in a northerly direction to where said road intersects Ennis-Creechville public road; thence east with the said Creechville road to a ravine on the old Soap place; thence in a northwesterly direction with this ravine to where it empties into Cottonwood Creek; thence up Cottonwood Creek to the northeast corner of the Edgar Kendall tract; thence with Kendall's north line in a northwesterly direction to the intersection of the Ennis and Telico public road; thence in a southerly direction with the Ennis-Telico public road to the city limits and the place of beginning, immediately behind the Doctor Loggin's residence.

And that part of Ellis County included within the following-described boundaries, to wit:

Beginning at the southwest corner of William M. McKinney survey, about 3 miles southwest of Ennis, where the Loli schoolhouse and Allen schoolhouse public road crosses the McClain Branch; thence southwest with said public road, crossing the Ennis-Corsicana highway at John Champion's residence where the tile silo stands; thence on in a southwesterly direction with said schoolhouse road to a point where said road intersects the old Allen Lake and Ennis public road; thence northwest with said Allen Lake public road to the corner of the old R. C. Collin's farm; thence in an easterly direction with the north line of the Collin's and McClain land, passing the McClain meadow; thence continue in the same direction on line between McClain and John Sonka to a point where division line crosses McClain Branch; thence with McClain Branch in a southeasterly direction to the place of beginning.

All of the counties of Presidio, Brewster, El Paso, Hudspeth, Pecos, Ward, and Reeves.

LOUISIANA.—The Shreveport area, including those portions of Caddo and Bossier Parishes bounded by a line running from the Red River west along the north line of section 14, T. 18 N., R. 14 W., to the northwest corner of said section; thence south along the west lines of sections 14, 23, 26, and 35, T. 18 N., R. 14 W., to the southwest corner of section 35, T. 18 N., R. 14 W.; thence west along the north line of T. 17 N., R. 14 W., to the northwest corner of said township; thence south along the entire length of the west line of T. 17 N., R. 14 W.; thence east along the entire length of the south line of T. 17 N., R. 14 W., and continuing due east on the same straight line to the west bank of Bayou Pierre; thence following the west bank of Bayou Pierre in a northerly direction to the point where this bayou joins Red River east of Shreveport; thence across Red River to the point where the east line of section 33, T. 18 N., R. 13 W., touches Red River; thence north along the east lines of section 33, 28, 21, and 16, T. 18 N., R. 13 W., to the northeast corner of section 16, T. 18 N.,

R. 13 W.; thence west along the south lines of sections 9, 8, and 7, T. 18 N., R. 13 W., and continuing due west along the same straight line to the east bank of Red River; thence across Red River to the point where the north line of section 14, T. 18 N., R. 14 W., touches the west bank of Red River, the point of beginning.

NEW MEXICO.—All of the counties of Dona Ana and Eddy.

Regulation 4. Regulated areas.

All districts described in Regulation 3 and the following districts in Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico are designated as regulated areas:

TEXAS.—All of the counties of Maverick, Kinney, and Val Verde.

Those parts of Collin and Grayson Counties included within the following-described boundaries, to wit:

Beginning on the Collin-Grayson County line, where the said county line crosses the west boundary of the James Heffelfinger survey; thence north following the west boundary of the James Heffelfinger and the Thos. Kinsey surveys to Bradford Creek; thence up Bradford Creek to William Tolbert's northwest corner; thence west along the Gunter-Farmington road, along the south boundaries of the Daniel Lloyd and J. Blundell surveys, crossing the Frisco Railroad to the Gunter-Sherman pike; thence west across the B. B. B. & C. Ry. survey to the east boundary of the John Aikin survey; thence west across the John Aikin survey, crossing the W. H. Trollinger, W. H. Frankton, and Wichita State Bank & Trust Co. tracts (line runs directly over a white house, 50 yards south of a large barn on said Wichita Bank & Trust Co.'s tract) to Wall Street, which is the old Gunter-Sherman pike; thence west along a fence across John Hunter and Harlan Harney's tracts to a large gate on the east boundary of the John Palms survey; thence west across the John Palms survey along a dirt road crossing the I. J. Kimberlin and S. A. Schott's tracts to the east boundary of the John D. Nelson survey; thence south along the east boundary of the John D. Nelson survey to the southeast corner of said John D. Nelson survey; thence west along a road along the south boundary of the John D. Nelson survey to the northwest corner of the Sarah Shoto survey; thence south along a road along the west boundary of the Sarah Shoto survey to the northeast corner of the Ben S. Nounan survey; thence west along a road along the north boundary of the Ben S. Nounan survey to the northwest corner of the said Ben S. Nounan survey, which is also the east boundary of the Sarah Cross survey; thence along a road along the east boundary of the Sarah Cross survey to a road running west across the Sarah Cross survey; thence west along this road to the Liberty Hill schoolhouse; thence south along the Gunter-Tioga pike across the Ben S. Nounan survey to the south boundary of the W. C. Eubank tract; thence east following the Gunter-Tioga pike along the south boundary of the W. C. Eubank tract and across the Leopald Baronsky tract to the west boundary of the M. S. Herrara survey; thence due south along the old Tioga-Celina dirt road along the east boundary of the J. Brown survey, crossing Buck Creek, continuing south along Tioga-Celina road along the east boundary of the L. D. Baker survey, passing by the Swift schoolhouse to the southeast corner of said L. D. Baker survey; thence due south along a fence across the T. Toby and C. Mason tracts to the northeast corner of Denton County; thence south along Denton-Grayson and Collin County lines to Little Elm Creek; thence in a southwesterly direction along Little Elm Creek to the crossing of Mustang-Celina road; thence east along the Mustang-Celina road to the Parvin-Pilot Point road; thence south along the Parvin-Pilot Point road along the west boundary of the Robert Cowan survey to a road on the southwest corner of the Robert Cowan survey; thence east along a road along the south boundary of the Robert Cowan survey to the Denton-Collin County line; thence north along a road along the Denton-Collin County line to the southwest corner of the Richard Alderson survey; thence east along a road along the south boundary of the Richard Alderson survey to the west boundary line of the John Ragsdale survey; thence south along a road along the west boundary of the John Ragsdale survey to the southwest corner of said John Ragsdale survey; thence east along the Parvin-Rheas Mill public road along the south boundaries of the John Ragsdale, Collin County school land, and Jonothan Westhover surveys to the Dallas and Preston public road on the southeast corner of the Jno. Westhover survey; thence north along the Dallas and Preston road along the east boundary of the Jno. Westhover survey to the northeast corner of said survey; thence east along the Dallas and Preston road along the north boundary of the William Whithite 3–1613 survey; thence north along the Dallas and Preston

road through the William Whithite 3–1632 surveys to the south boundary of the Levin Routh survey, which is also the Celina-McKinney pike; thence east along the Celina-McKinney pike along the south boundary of the Levin Routh survey and across the Colman Watson survey to twin bridges; thence continuing east along a dirt road across the Colman Watson survey to a point on the west boundary of the Charles Gilmer survey, on a public road; thence north along the west boundaries of the Charles Gilmer and Thomas Culwell surveys to the southwest corner of the Caleb Hart 3978 survey; thence along the north boundary of the Thomas Culwell survey to a point on the west boundary of the Grizzell Kennedy survey; thence north and east along the west and north boundaries of the Grizzell Kennedy survey to the southwest corner of the Andrew S. Culwell survey; thence due north, following the west boundary lines of the following surveys: Andrew S. Culwell, W. M. Culwell, William Warde, James Sarago, Joe Mitchum, James Heffelfinger to Grayson County south boundary line; thence east along said Grayson-Collin County line to place of beginning.

That part of Ellis County included within the following-described boundaries, to wit:

Beginning at a point on Waxahachie Creek where Ellis and Navarro County line crosses said creek; thence up Waxahachie Creek with its meanderings to a wooden bridge on the public road leading from the Ennis and Waxahachie highway to Howard, known as the Old Blackman bridge, which is also the corner between R. W. Getzendaner and T. N. Templeton; thence in a northerly direction with said Getzendaner east line and west Templeton line crossing the Ennis public highway, continuing in the same direction 600 yards; thence in a westerly direction 350 yards to a public road running from the Waxahachie-Ennis highway to Bethal schoolhouse and to a connection of the Ennis-Waxahachie-Ferris road, which is the southwest corner of the Thomas Norvell survey; thence in a northeasterly direction with the public road and the south line of the Thomas Norvell and R. Mayfield survey to the southwest corner of the C. Cullum; thence northwest with the west line of C. Cullum to the southwest corner of the M. W. Dameron survey; thence east with the south line of the Dameron survey to a point where it intersects the west line of the T. B. May survey, which is also the southeast corner of the Dameron survey, and a public road running from Garrett to Boyce; thence up the east line of the Dameron survey with the public road to where it intersects a public road running parallel to the Houston & Texas Central R. R.; thence east with the Houston & Texas Central R. R. to a public road leading from the northeast corner of the T. B. May survey near the railroad north to the Waxahachie-Boyce-Ennis highway; thence east with the Waxahachie-Ennis public highway to the point near the southeast corner of the Eady Jordan survey and the southwest corner of the D. E. Hays place, where a public road leaves the Ennis-Waxahachie highway; thence with the said public road in a northerly direction between the east line of the Jordan survey and the west line of the Hays survey to a point where said road crosses Boyce or Cottonwood Creek; thence with the meanderings down said creek to the Houston & Texas Central R. R.; thence in a southeast direction with base line of R. de la Pena 11 League Grant to a point in said line that is the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 16 of said R. de la Pena grant; thence in a northeasterly direction with the south line of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter No. 2 and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter No. 1 of section 16 of said grant; thence with south line of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter No. 2 of section 15 of said grant to the Palmer and Garrett public road; thence southeast direction with said public road to a point to the southwest corner of southwest quarter of the southwest quarter No. 2 of section 15 of said grant; thence with south line of the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter No. 3 of section 15 of said grant; thence in said direction to a point in the east line of the southwest quarter No. 3 of section 15, being the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter No. 3 of section 15 of said grant; thence down the east line of the southwest quarter No. 3 of section 15 to the Ennis-Bristol upper road; thence northeast with said road to the northeast corner of the northeast quarter No. 1 section 10 of said grant; thence southeast with east line of the northeast quarter No. 1 of said grant, section 10, to a public road; thence in a westerly direction with said road to where a public road intersects, being on the south line of the northwest quarter No. 2, of said grant, section 10, and the north line of the southwest quarter No. 3 of said grant, section 10; thence in a southeast direction with said road to the Texas

Midland R. R.; thence south along Texas Midland R. R. to a point in Village Creek where the Texas Midland R. R. crosses; thence down Village Creek with its meanderings in a general easterly direction to a point in the southeastern part of Ellis County near the intersection of Village and Walker Creeks, where the Rice and Village Creek road crosses Village Creek; thence in a southwestern direction along the Rice and Village Creek road through the town of Leland to the Ellis-Navarro County line; thence with the Navarro County line in a southeasterly direction where it crosses Waxahachie Creek to place of beginning.

All of the counties of Orange, Jefferson, Chambers, and Galveston (except the island of Galveston therein), and the portions of Brazoria, Fort Bend, Harris, Liberty, Newton, Jasper, and Hardin Counties, included within a line extending from the mouth of Chocolate Bayou northward along the bayou to the bridge where the Elby Knappe road crosses the bayou south of Alvin near the S. T. Angier survey; thence in a westerly direction to Sandy Point on the International & Great Northern Railway; thence west to the Brazos River; thence north along the Brazos River to the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway bridge west of Arcola; thence in a northeasterly direction to the intersection of the Fort Bend, Brazoria, and Harris County lines south of Almeda; thence along Clear Creek to the Santa Fe crossing north of Pearland; thence northward along said railroad to the Simms Bayou; thence northeasterly along Simms Bayou to Buffalo Bayou; thence along Buffalo Bayou to the San Jacinto River; thence northward along the San Jacinto River to the Gulf Coast Railway; thence northeasterly along the Gulf Coast Railway to the Harris-Liberty County line; thence along the Liberty and Harris County line to Luce Bayou on the Ed. King survey; thence along Luce Bayou in a northeasterly direction to the northeast corner of the Thomas Garrett survey; thence in a northerly direction along the east side of the Hugh Means survey and the J. R. Fault survey to the southwest corner of the Manuel de los Santos Coy survey; thence east along the south line of the Santos Coy survey to the Hardin County line; thence southeast along the Hardin and Liberty County line, following that line to the east line of Liberty County; thence northeastward to the town of Kountze; thence northwestward along the Texas & New Orleans Railway to the south line of Tyler County; thence due east along the south line of Tyler County and continuing due east across Jasper and Newton Counties to the Sabine River; thence southward along the Sabine River to its mouth, except that part of Liberty County designated in Regulation 3 hereof.

LOUISIANA.—All of the parish of Cameron.

Those portions of Jefferson Davis and Calcasieu Parishes described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the channel of Calcasieu Lake at the point of intersection of the Calcasieu-Cameron Parish line; thence north following the channel course into the Calcasieu River; thence into Moss Lake and again into Calcasieu River, following the channel courses in both instances; thence following the channel course through Prion Lake and again through the channel course of Calcasieu River, and thence into Lake Charles, following the channel course; and thence continuing in a northerly direction in the channel of the Calcasieu River to the point of intersection with the channel course of Bayou Serpent located in the southwest corner of section 32 in T. 8 S., R. 7 W., in Calcasieu Parish; thence in an easterly direction along the channel course of Bayou Serpent to the point of intersection with Bayou Arsene; thence along the channel course of Bayou Arsene to the intersection of the Calcasieu-Jefferson Davis Parish line on the east side of section 36, T. 8 S., R. 7 W.; thence south approximately one-half mile along the east line of section 36, T. 8 S., R. 7 W. (on Calcasieu-Jefferson Davis Parish line) to the northeast corner of T. 9 S., R. 7 W.; thence directly east along the township line for a distance of 22 miles to a point of intersection with the west side of section 42 (grant) in T. 8 S., R. 3 W.; thence north on the east side of section 34, T. 8 S., R. 3 W., to the southeast corner of section 27 in T. 8 S., R. 3 W.; thence in an easterly direction on the northern boundary of section 42, T. 8 S., R. 3 W., to the point of intersection with the channel course of Bayou Nezpique; thence in a southerly direction following the channel course of Bayou Nezpique to the junction with the channel course of the Mermentau River; thence in a southerly direction following the channel course of the Mermentau River through the channel course of Lake Arthur to the point of intersection with the Cameron-Jefferson Davis Parish line; thence in a western direction along the Cameron-Jefferson Davis Parish line passing the point of intersection with the west boundary line of Jefferson Davis Parish and continuing westward

along the Calcasieu-Cameron Parish line to the point of intersection with the channel course of Calcasien Lake, the point of beginning.

All of those portions of the following townships about Shreveport not included in infested areas in Regulation 3: T. 17, R. 13; T. 18, R. 13; T. 18, R. 14; T. 17, R. 14; and in addition thereto, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of T. 16, R. 14; as well as sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36 of T. 17, R. 15.

NEW MEXICO.—All of the counties of Chaves, Curry, Roosevelt, Quay, Union, and Lea.

Regulation 5. Extension or reduction of infested and regulated areas.

The infested areas and regulated areas designated in Regulations 3 and 4 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the State in which these areas are located and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

Regulation 6. Control of cotton and other articles.

No restrictions are placed on the movement from an area not under regulation through a regulated area of cotton and other articles covered in Notice of Quarantine No. 52, when such movement is made on a through bill of lading.

The interstate movement of baled cotton lint grown outside of, but concentrated within, a regulated area will be allowed without permit.

The interstate movement of seed cotton and of the stalk and other parts of the cotton plant from a regulated area is prohibited.

The interstate movement of cottonseed from a regulated area is prohibited: *Provided,* That such movement may be permitted from one regulated area to another regulated area under such safeguards as shall be required by the inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board.[3]

The interstate movement under permit from a regulated area of gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, except baled lint and linters, and of hulls, cake, meal, and bagging and other containers which have been used in connection with such articles, and of railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in such areas or which are fouled with such products, and of farm household goods and farm equipment, will be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture upon compliance with conditions to be prescribed in the permit.

The interstate movement of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area is prohibited except as hereinafter provided for in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*). (See Regulation 10.)

(*a*) The interstate movement without permit of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area will be allowed for export on through shipments to the ports of Houston, Galveston, and Texas City, Tex., and New Orleans, La.

(*b*) The interstate movement without permit of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area to the ports of Houston, Galveston, and Texas City, Tex., and New Orleans, La., for storage, pending export or shipment under paragraph (*d*) below, will be allowed when such shipments are consigned to warehouses or compresses designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to receive such shipments. Only such warehouses and compresses will be so designated as have agreed to keep all cotton and linters grown in a regulated area separate and apart from all other cotton in such warehouse or compress, and have further agreed to replace marks of identification on all quarantined cotton or linters, that may have become destroyed in transit or compressing, to carry out any safeguards indicated by inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board, and to make reports from time to time as required to the Secretary of Agriculture concerning all matters pertaining to the storage, handling, or shipment of such quarantined cotton or linters.

(*c*) The interstate movement under permit of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area more than two years prior to such shipment, or linters which can be identified as having come from seed originating outside of such area, may be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture upon compliance with conditions prescribed in the permit.

[3] Until further notice the safeguards which must be complied with as a condition of issuance of permits for the interstate movement of cotton seed from regulated areas are indicated in Appendix A.

(*d*) The interstate movement under permit of baled cotton lint and linters, grown in a regulated area, from or via the ports of Houston, Galveston, and Texas City, Tex., and New Orleans, La., will be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture only when such shipment is made from the above-named ports by all-water route and entered through the ports of New York, Boston, Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), or San Francisco, at which latter ports of entry such cotton lint and linters may be entered in the same manner that imported cotton is entered into the United States.

Regulation 7. Inspection and certification.

Cotton and other articles the interstate movement of which is permitted under Regulation 6 shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate until such products have been inspected and certified by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 8. Marking and certification.

Cotton and other articles the interstate movement of which is permitted under Regulation 6 shall be subject to such marking and labeling as may be required by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture. Copies of the permit required by Regulation 6 must be attached to the waybills, conductor's manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading covering such shipments. In the case of lint, linters, and bagging or other containers, the bales or other parcels of such materials shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the shipper and the name and address of the consignee. Containers of cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal will not be required to be marked, but copies of the permit must be attached to the waybills, conductor's manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading covering such shipments.

Regulation 9. Conditions governing inspection and issuance of certificates and permits.

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved cotton or other articles for which certificates of inspection or permits are required by these regulations will make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications should show the nature and quantity of the articles which it is proposed to move, together with their exact location, and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of inspectors, shall be paid by the shipper. Applications for inspection and issuance of certificates and permits must contain the names and addresses of the consignors and consignees and should be made to the office of the Federal Horticultural Board, Carter Building, Houston, Tex., or to such other offices as may be later established, and of which due notice shall have been given.

Regulation 10. Compliance with these regulations a condition of acceptance for interstate movement of the restricted articles by common carriers.

Transportation companies and other common carriers shall not accept or move interstate from within the infested and regulated areas any of the articles covered by this quarantine other than in compliance with these regulations.

Regulation 11. Cleaning of railway cars, boats, and other vehicles and materials required before moving interstate.

Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles, farm household goods, and farm equipment, covered by these regulations, or any other articles which may hereafter be made subject thereto, and originating within the quarantined and regulated areas, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly cleaned or disinfected at the point of origin or shipment to the satisfaction of an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 12. Shipment by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This quarantine shall not apply to the movement by the United States Department of Agriculture of cotton and other articles specified therein when intended for experimental or scientific purposes.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after June 1, 1923, and shall supersede on and after said date the revised rules and regulations issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 52, March 31, 1922, effective on and after May 1, 1922.

Done at the city of Washington this 19th day of May, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] HENRY C. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

APPENDIX A.

Requirements for the issuance of permits for the interstate movement of cotton seed from regulated areas. (See Regulation 6.)

1. Permits will be issued for interstate shipments of cotton seed from one regulated area to another regulated area only when the seed has been heated to a point sufficient to kill the pink bollworm in a machine which has been tested and approved by an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board.

2. No particular make of machinery for the disinfection of seed is prescribed. Any machine which does the work to the satisfaction of the inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board will be approved.

3. All of the seed must go through the heating chamber, in which such a temperature must be maintained continuously as will give the seed discharged a temperature of at least 145° F.

4. Permits will be issued only for shipments to mills which have agreed to the following requirements:

(*a*) Seed must be unloaded directly into the hopper or into a conveyor leading directly to the hopper for immediate crushing.

(*b*) All seed scattered in the process of handling must be immediately collected and crushed along with the other seed or burned.

(*c*) The process of hulling must be accomplished by running the seed first through either a bar huller or a disk huller; immediately thereafter, without storage but as a continuous process, through a disk huller. This disk huller is to be kept in fine adjustment at all times, so that there is no possibility of any uncrushed seed making their way through it.

(*d*) Such construction, installation, or repair of chutes and conveyors must be made as, in the opinion of an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board, will prevent the possibility of contamination of the hulls with the seed.

(*e*) Cars must be thoroughly cleaned of all seed immediately after unloading.

(*f*) All seed received in a condition unfit for crushing must be immediately burned.

(*g*) Mills shall make such reports from time to time as are required by the Federal Horticultural Board or its accredited representatives and shall allow inspectors of the board free access to all parts of mills at all times.

(*h*) Mills must execute a bond with approved sureties in the amount of $5,000 guaranteeing compliance with the foregoing regulations.

APPENDIX B.

State control of cotton and other articles in cooperation with Federal authorities.

Internal control by the State, in cooperation with Federal authorities, of cotton and other articles set forth in the following paragraphs will be required under the proviso to Quarantine No. 52 as a condition of limiting, by the Secretary of Agriculture, the restrictions of the rules and regulations under that quarantine to the areas designated as infested or regulated. These conditions are subject to such modification by the Secretary of Agriculture from time to time as may be determined to be necessary.

The growing crop.—The growing crop shall be under the full control of State authorities in cooperation with the Federal authorities, such control to include authority to inspect the fields as often as may be deemed necessary and to require the prompt destruction of any cotton in fields which shall be determined as infested with the pink bollworm.

Cotton seed.—All cotton seed grown in the regulated areas shall be under the full control of the State authorities in cooperation with the Federal authorities. This control shall provide for its prompt milling or its disinfection under supervision at gins by a process approved by the Federal Horticultural Board, in which case the use of the seed for planting or for feeding will be allowed.

Cottonseed hulls.—All cottonseed hulls shall be cut to such degree of fineness as to destroy all infestation by the pink bollworm at the mills, as a continuing part of the process of hulling and milling of the seed, in such manner and by such means as shall be required by the proper officials of the State concerned in cooperation with the Federal authorities.

Cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint.—All lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint produced in regulated

areas shall be under the full control of the State authorities in cooperation with the Federal authorities. The interstate movement of these products will be allowed only under permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and upon compliance with the conditions to be prescribed in such permit.

Conveyors, household goods, farm products, etc.—Railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in the infested districts or which are fouled with such products, farm household goods and farm equipment, shall, as a condition of intrastate movement, be subject to such inspection, cleaning, and disinfection as shall be deemed necessary to prevent the spread by such means and agencies of the pink bollworm.

Cotton in noncotton zones.—All volunteer or other cotton growing in a noncotton zone shall be promptly destroyed.

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REVISED.

(Press notice.)

MAY 21, 1923.

A revision of its pink bollworm quarantine to make the Federally quarantined areas conform with those established by the infested States, Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico, is announced by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, effective June 1. The changes in the quarantined zones were made by the States with the approval of the board.

The revision makes some minor changes in the regulations now in force to conform with the progress in work of controlling the pest. Removal of the item of hay from the restricted list will greatly reduce the permit work, thus releasing for very necessary field inspection a number of men now continuously engaged in the issuance of permits. Several changes are made in Regulation 6, covering the control of interstate movement of the regulated articles. Regulation 9 is eliminated, except as to the part relating to transportation companies, which is replaced by Regulation 10.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS RE EXTENSION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 26, 1923.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of notice of quarantine No. 52 (2d Revision) of the United States Department of Agriculture, effective June 1, 1923, the purpose of which is to extend the quarantined areas in the States of Texas and New Mexico and reduce such area in the State of Louisiana.

It will be noted that the order absolutely prohibits the movement from the quarantined areas of seed cotton and the stalk and other parts of the cotton plant.

Cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cotton seed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal and other articles enumerated by the order may not be moved from the quarantined areas unless inspected, certified, and marked in accordance with the accompanying regulations.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 478, P. L. and R., parcels containing any of the articles mentioned above may not be accepted for mailing from any of the areas quarantined in the order unless the articles have been inspected, certified and marked as required.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER.
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

COMMISSION APPOINTING COTTON BOLL WEEVIL AND PINK BOLL WORM INSPECTOR.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, } ss
COUNTY OF DONA ANA, }

Know all men by these presents, That the undersigned, Board of Regents of the Agricultural College of New Mexico, designated to enforce the provisions of a certain Order of the Governor of the State of New Mexico, bear-

ing the date March 12th, 1921, and entitled Quarantine Order No. 3 (Cotton Boll Weevil and Pink Boll Worm) does hereby appoint SIDNEY D. SMITH as inspector of and for and to represent the said undersigned in all matters pertaining to the enforcement of said order in any and all counties in the State of New Mexico.

For said Inspector, the undersigned bespeaks the consideration of all interested parties and most respectfully asks the cooperation of all, in order that the full intent and purpose of said Order No. 3 may be carried out and the welfare of the interests sought to be protected thereby may be conserved.

This Commission shall expire July 1, 1925, unless sooner revoked.

In testimony whereof, the Board of Regents of the Agricultural College of New Mexico has caused its name to be subscribed hereto and its seal affixed, this the 17th day of April, 1923, at State College, New Mexico.

[SEAL.]

BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF NEW MEXICO.
By /s/ C. L. HILL, *President.*

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE.[4]

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 37, WITH REGULATIONS (2D REVISION).

[Effective on and after April 5, 1923.]

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

In connection with the necessity for printing a new edition of Quarantine 37 with regulations, the opportunity has been taken to make certain minor revisions in the regulations, but more particularly to incorporate the two amendments to these regulations which have been promulgated since the issuance of the last revised edition, June 10, 1921. The amendments referred to are of Regulation 7, promulgated October 31, 1922, and made immediately effective, and of Regulation 3, promulgated December 18, 1922, effective January 1, 1923. Regulation 2 has been rewritten without essential change of scope, and Regulation 8 has been transferred bodily to Regulation 7, where it properly belongs under the requirements for foreign certification. The new Regulation 8, covering inspection as a condition of entry, is the paragraph on this subject formerly included in Regulation 7 somewhat revised as to wording. An addition has been made to Regulation 14 to make clear the possibility of importations of restricted plants and seeds for necessary experimental, educational, or scientific purposes in accordance with current administrative practice. A few other verbal corrections have been made for the purpose of clearness, chiefly with respect to the titles of some of the regulations. This revision supersedes the edition promulgated June 10, 1921, effective August 1, 1921.

The classes of nursery stock and other plants and seeds which may be entered and the conditions of such entry under this quarantine are indicated in Regulations 2, 3, 14, and 15.

Regulation 2 provides that, except as to special quarantines, plant products capable of propagation, imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds, may be entered without permit or other restrictions.

Regulation 3 enumerates the classes of plants which may be imported under open permits valid until revoked on compliance with the other requirements of the regulations.

Regulation 14 provides for the importation under special limited permits, valid only for the kinds and quantities of plants indicated therein, of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered by Regulations 2 and 3 for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock or for any necessary experimental, educational, or scientific purpose.

Regulation 15 provides for the importation from countries contiguous to the United States of any class or classes of nursery stock and other plants

[4] See regulatory announcements for January-March, 1923, for revision of application form for special permit and of explanatory circulars.

and seeds which can be considered as peculiar to or standard productions of such contiguous countries.

Forms of application and notices with respect to importations of nursery stock and other plants and seeds under Regulations 3, 14, and 15 will be supplied on request.

This quarantine does not affect the status of nursery stock and other plants and seeds covered by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force, nor does it apply to importations of nursery stock and other plants and seeds by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes.

The regulations governing the entry of the classes of plants listed in Regulation 3 are similar to those hitherto in force and take into account the classification of countries into (1) those maintaining inspection and certification of nursery stock in accordance with the requirements of the plant quarantine act, and (2) countries which have not made provision for such compliance with the act. (See Appendix B.)

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 37.

Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that there exist in Europe, Asia, Africa, Mexico, Central and South America, and other foreign countries and localities certain injurious insects and fungous diseases new to and not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, which affect and are carried by nursery stock and other plants and seeds, the words "nursery stock and other plants and seeds" including, wherever used in this notice and the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, also field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, and other plants and plant products for, or capable of, propagation.

Now, therefore, I, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the further introduction into the United States of injurious insect pests and fungous diseases, to forbid, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, the importation into the United States of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from the foreign countries and localities named and from any other foreign locality or country.

On and after June 1, 1919, and until further notice, by virtue of said act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from the above named and all other foreign countries and localities, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, is prohibited.

This quarantine shall not apply to nursery stock and other plants and seeds covered by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force, a list of which is given in Appendix A of the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, nor to the importation by the United States Department of Agriculture of nursery stock and other plants and seeds for experimental or scientific purposes.

Done in the District of Columbia this 18th day of November, 1918.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37, Governing the Importation of Nursery Stock and Other Plants and Seeds into the United States.

[Effective on and after April 5, 1923, and superseding the regulations heretofore issued governing the importation of nursery stock.]

Regulation 1. Definitions.

For the purposes of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) *Nursery stock and other plants and seeds:* Field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs; also field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, and other plants and plant products for, or capable of, propagation.

(*b*) *Field seeds:* Seeds of cereal, forage, and other field crops.

(*c*) *Vegetable seeds:* Seeds of garden vegetables and other truck crops.

(*d*) *Flower seeds:* Seeds of annual, biennial, or even perennial flowering plants which are essentially herbaceous, namely, plants which perish annually down to, and sometimes including, the root (*i. e.*, soft, succulent plants).

(*e*) *Seeds of hardy perennial plants:* Seeds of woody or other plants which are not herbaceous and are either of a hardy and woody growth or are not killed to the ground in temperate zones.

(*f*) *Bulbs and Corms:* Bulb—an enlarged subterranean bud with fleshy scales or coats (for example, tulips, Spanish iris); Corm—an enlarged fleshy base of a stem, bulb-like but solid (for example, gladiolus, cyclamen, crocus).

(*g*) *Plant roots, rhizomes, tubers:* Plant roots—the more or less fibrous roots of any plant (for example, fruit seedlings, ornamentals, lily of the valley pips); Rhizomes—a root stock or subterranean stem, usually fleshy and rooted at the nodes (for example, German iris, Aspidistra); Tuber—a thickened, fleshy subterranean branch having numerous buds or eyes (for example, potatoes).

(*h*) *New varieties:* A new variety is understood to mean a novelty, *i. e.*, a new plant, variety, strain, type, or form, either recognized by the trade as such or so listed or described in catalogues, trade journals, or other publications, or duly and properly certified as such by the originator or introducer.

(*i*) *Necessary propagating stock:* Stock of old or standard varieties not available in this country and imported for the multiplication of the plants in question as a nursery or florist enterprise as distinguished from importations for the immediate or ultimate sale of the stocks actually imported.

(*j*) *Limited quantities:* As used in Regulation 14 "limited quantities" is understood to mean such quantities as will supply any reasonable need for the establishment of commercial reproduction plantings or as may be necessary for the experimental, educational, or scientific purpose intended.

Regulation 2. Plant products and seeds for which permit is not required.

Plant products capable of propagation, imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds, except such products and seeds as are governed by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force and such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines or restrictive orders, may be imported without permit or other compliance with these regulations, when free from sand, soil, or earth. (*See* Appendix A for list of such quarantines and restrictive orders.)

Regulation 3. Nursery stock and other plants and seeds for which permit is required.

The following nursery stock and other plants and seeds, not including, however, those named in Appendix A, which are governed by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force, nor such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines, may be imported from countries which maintain inspection (see Appendix B), under permit upon compliance with these regulations.

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, for a period not exceeding three years from January 1, 1923, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guineahen-flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, Eranthis (winter aconite), and Narcissus (jonquil, daffodil, etc.).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, Brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds, for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Importations of nursery stock and other plants and seeds specified in this regulation, from countries not maintaining inspection, may be made under permit upon compliance with these regulations in limited quantities for experimental purposes only, but this limitation shall not apply to tree seeds.

Regulation 4. Application for permits for importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds.[5]

Persons contemplating the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds the entry of which is permitted under Regulation 3 shall first make application to the Federal Horticultural Board for a permit, stating in the application the exact designation of the nursery stock and other plants and seeds to be imported, the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the port of entry, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.[6]

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments, but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received the importation will be held in customs custody at the risk and expense of the importer for a period not exceeding 20 days pending the receipt of the permit.

Applications may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

With the exception of the products enumerated under Regulation 2, permits are required for nursery stock and other plants and seeds entering the United States for immediate transportation in bond to foreign countries.

Applications for permit to import nursery stock and other plants and seeds from countries which do not maintain inspection must contain a definite statement of the quantity to be imported.

Regulation 5. Delivery in bond pending receipt of permit will be allowed for shipments from countries maintaining inspection.

If the required permit be not at hand upon arrival of a shipment from a country which maintains inspection, and such shipment meets the requirements of Regulations 7 and 8, it may be delivered to the importer, consignee, or agent for the proper care thereof upon the filing of a bond with approved sureties in double the invoice value (but in no case less than $100), the condi-

---

[5] A post-office order dated May 27, 1913, as amended Dec. 16, 1913, prohibits the importation by mail of all growing or living plants, seeds, and other plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds. All importations of nursery stock and other plants and seeds, other than field, vegetable, and flower seeds, must be made by freight or express.

This order was modified by a post-office order under date of March 14, 1922, to provide, on request, for importation by mail of material imported under special permits, Regulation 14, but only under special shipping tags secured from the Department of Agriculture and bearing the address, Federal Horticultural Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This modification does not apply generally to commercial or other entry under Regulations 3 and 15 of Quarantine 37, but upon representation of a special need for mail shipment, as perhaps in the case of small lots of scions or of tree seeds, a special permit may be issued with special mailing tags authorizing shipping of such articles through the mails under the conditions outlined as covering mail importations under Regulation 14.

All such special permit material under special shipping tags will be delivered to the office of the Federal Horticultural Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture, either at Washington, D. C., at San Francisco, Calif., or at Honolulu, T. H., for inspection and if necessary, disinfection, after which, if found free of insects and diseases and to conform to customs and quarantine regulations, the material will be forwarded to the permittee without additional postage.

It should be distinctly understood that the post-office order referred to remains in full force and effect except as to *special permit material* under *special Department of Agriculture tags* as indicated above.

[6] Application Form No. 100 will be sent on request.

tion of which shall be that the importation shall not be removed from the port of entry, but shall be redelivered to the collector of customs within 20 days from the date of arrival at the port, unless in the meantime the collector is presented with a proper permit; or, if the importer, consignee, or agent shall so elect, the goods may, so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, be retained in customs custody for a period not exceeding 20 days, pending the issuance of the permit, wholly at the risk and expense of the importer.

Regulation 6. Issuance of permits.

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds a permit will be issued in quadruplicate. One copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of entry, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs, and one to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry, and the fourth will be filed with the application.

Permits shall be valid until revoked, unless otherwise specified therein, and will be issued for the ports of Boston, New York, Newark, San Francisco, Seattle, and such other ports as may from time to time be approved by the Federal Horticultural Board. The permit will be addressed to the collector of customs at the port for which it is issued.

Regulation 7. Certification, marking, freedom from sand, soil, or earth, and approved packing material.[7]

The importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from countries which maintain inspection will not be allowed unless the invoice is accompanied by an original certificate, and unless each container bears a copy certificate, issued by a duly authorized official of the country from which it is exported, stating that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds covered by the certificate have been thoroughly inspected by him or under his direction at the time of packing, and found, or believed to be, free from injurious plant diseases and insect pests.

Each certificate and copy certificate shall give the date of inspection, name of the grower or exporter, the district or locality and the country where grown, and a statement that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds have been inspected by a duly authorized official and found, or believed to be, free from insect pests and plant diseases. The original certificate shall be signed and sealed by, and the copy certificate shall bear the seal and the actual or reproduced signature of, a responsible inspection official for the country of origin.

Lists of officials in foreign countries authorized to inspect nursery stock and other plants and seeds, giving their names and official designations, will be furnished to collectors of customs through the Secretary of the Treasury.

Each case, box, or other container or covering of nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for entry shall be plainly and correctly marked to show the number of the permit, the general nature and quantity of the contents, the district or locality and country where grown, the name and address of the exporter, and the name and address of the consignee.

All nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for import must be free from sand, soil, or earth, and all plant roots, rhizomes, tubers, etc., must be freed by washing or other means from such sand, soil, or earth, and must be so certified by the duly authorized inspector of the country of origin: *Provided*, That sand, soil, or earth may be employed for the packing of bulbs and corms when such sand, soil, or earth has been sterilized or otherwise safeguarded in accordance with the methods prescribed by the Federal Horticultural Board and is so certified by the duly authorized inspector of the country of origin. The use of such sand, soil, or earth as packing for plants other than bulbs and corms is not authorized.

All packing materials employed in connection with importations of nursery stock and other plants and seeds are subject to approval as to such use by the Federal Horticultural Board. Such packing material must not previously have been used as packing or otherwise in connection with living plants, and except as provided in the preceding paragraph for bulbs and corms, must be free from sand, soil, or earth, and must be certified as meeting these conditions by the duly authorized inspector of the country of origin.[8]

---

[7] Regulation 7, as amended October 13, 1922.

[8] For detailed instructions relative to packing materials, including sterilized soil for bulbs and corms, see HB–132, revised June 8, 1921.

If a package of nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for entry includes any prohibited article, or if any of the plants have not been freed from earth, the entire package may be refused entry.

Regulation 8. Inspection.

In addition to the inspection at destination by the proper official of a State, Territory, or District of the United States, provided for in section 2 of the plant quarantine act of 1912, nursery stock and other plants and seeds imported under Regulations 3 and 15 shall be subject as a condition of entry to such preliminary inspection as shall be required by the Federal Horticultural Board: *Provided*, That nursery stock and other plants and seeds imported under Regulations 3 and 15 from countries which do not maintain inspection shall not be delivered to the importer or consignee until they have been examined by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture and found to be free from plant diseases and insect pests, or, if infested, capable, in the judgment of the inspector, of being adequately safeguarded by disinfection.

Regulation 9. Disinfection a condition of entry.

Nursery stock and other plants and seeds imported under Regulations 3 and 15 shall be subject, as a condition of entry to such disinfection as shall be required by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture. When disinfection is required, the nursery stock and other plants and seeds involved will be delivered to the permittee for disinfection upon the filing with the collector of customs of a bond in the amount of $5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value if such value be less than $5,000, but in no case to be less than $100, with approved sureties, the condition of which shall be that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds shall be disinfected under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture; that no case or other container thereof shall be broken, opened, or removed from the port of entry unless and until a written notice is given to such collector by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds have been properly disinfected; and that the importation shall be redelivered to the collector of customs within 40 days from arrival at the port of entry. All charges incident to inspection and disinfection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the importer.

Regulation 10. Notice of arrival by permittee.

Immediately upon arrival of the nursery stock and other plants and seeds at the port of entry, the permittee shall submit in duplicate notice to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, date of entry, name of ship or vessel, the country and locality where grown, name of the foreign shipper, number of cases and marks and numbers on cases, the general nature and quantity of the nursery stock and other plants and seeds, the port of entry, and the name of the importer or broker at the port of entry.

Regulation 11. Notice of shipment by permittee.

After entry of the nursery stock and other plants and seeds and before removal from the port of entry for each separate shipment or consignment thereof the permittee shall notify the Secretary of Agriculture in duplicate, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the date of entry, the port of entry, the customs entry number, name and address of the consignee to whom it is proposed to forward the shipment, the general nature and quantity of the nursery stock and other plants and seeds, the number of cases or other containers included in the shipment, and the case or container numbers and marks, together with the probable date of delivery for and route of transportation. A separate report is required for each ultimate consignee.

At the same time a copy of the notice to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be sent by the permittee to the duly authorized inspector or other officer of the State, Territory, or District to which the nursery stock and other plants and seeds are to be shipped. A list of such inspectors and officers is appended.

Should a consignee named in such a notice ship or deliver for shipment to any other State, Territory, or District such nursery stock and other plants or seeds before they have been inspected by a duly authorized State, Territorial, or District inspector or officer, he shall, prior to such shipment,

give like notices to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the duly authorized inspector or other officer of the State, Territory, or District to which the nursery stock and other plants and seeds are to be reshipped.

Nursery stock and other plants and seeds which have been once inspected and passed by a duly authorized State, Territorial, or District inspector or other officer, will be allowed to move interstate without restrictions other than those imposed on the interstate movement of domestic nursery stock.

Regulation 12. Marking a condition of interstate shipment of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not inspected.

No person shall ship or deliver for shipment from one State, Territory, or District of the United States into any other State, Territory, or District any imported nursery stock and other plants and seeds, the case, box, package, crate, bale, or bundle whereof is not plainly marked so as to show the general nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the consignee, and the country and locality where grown, unless and until such imported nursery stock and other plants and seeds have been inspected and passed by the proper official of a State, Territory, or District of the United States.

Regulation 13. Cancellation of permits for violation of regulations.

Permits may be canceled and further permits refused for the importation of the products of any grower or exporter who has violated the Plant Quarantine Act or any rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, or for the importation of the products of any country whose inspection is found by the Federal Horticultural Board as the result of its examinations of importations therefrom to be merely perfunctory, or for the failure of a permittee to give any notice required by these rules and regulations, or for the giving of a false or incomplete notice, or the mislabeling of any shipment with intent to evade any provision of the Plant Quarantine Act or any rules and regulations thereunder.

Regulation 14. Special permits for importation in limited quantities of restricted plants.

Application may be made to the Secretary of Agriculture for special permits for the importation, in limited quantities and under conditions and safeguards to be prescribed in such permits, of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered by the preceding regulations, for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock, or for any necessary experimental, educational, or scientific purpose: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to nursery stock and other plants and seeds covered by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force, nor to such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines. A list of nursery stock and other plants and seeds covered by special quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force is given in Appendix A of these regulations.

The requirements of Regulations 7, 8, 9, and 10, with respect to certification, marking, freedom from sand, soil, or earth, packing materials, inspection, disinfection, and notice of arrival shall apply also to importations authorized under special permits.[9]

Regulation 15. Permits for the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from countries contiguous to the United States.

When it is deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture that the importation from countries contiguous to the United States of any class or classes of nursery stock and other plants and seeds the entry of which is not provided for under regulations 2 and 3 will not be attended by serious risk to the agriculture, horticulture, or floriculture of the United States, permits may be issued, on application, authorizing the entry of such nursery stock and other plants and seeds under such safeguards as may be prescribed in the permits: *Provided*, That importations under this regulation shall be limited to specific classes of nursery stock and other plants and seeds which can be considered as peculiar to or standard productions of such contiguous countries, and not mere reproductions of imported stock from other foreign countries: *Provided*

[9] A special form of application (No. 207) must be filled out. This form will be sent on request. For mail entry of special permit material under Regulation 14, see Footnote (1) under Regulation 4.

further, That this shall not apply to nursery stock and other plants and seeds governed by special quarantines and other restrictive orders, other than Quarantine 37, now in force, nor to such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines: *Provided further*, That in addition to the certificate required by Regulation 7, the invoice covering nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for entry under this regulation must be accompanied by a certificate of a duly authorized official of the country of origin, stating that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds proposed to be exported to the United States have been produced or grown in the country from which they are proposed to be exported.[10]

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after April 5, 1923, and shall supersede the rules and regulations governing the importation of nursery stock into the United States, which were promulgated to take effect on and after August 1, 1921.

Done at the city of Washington this 5th day of April, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] C. W. PUGSLEY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX A.

The entry of the following plants and plant products is prohibited or restricted by specific quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force:

(*a*) Irish potatoes from all countries except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda. Irish potatoes may be imported from any foreign country into the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, for local use only, free from any restrictions under the plant quarantine act.

(*b*) Oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico.

(*c*) All five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, from each and every country of Europe and Asia and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

(*d*) Cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, from any foreign locality and country.

(*e*) Seeds of the avocado or alligator pear from Mexico and the countries of Central America.

(*f*) Living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof from all foreign countries. There are no Federal restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

(*g*) All citrus nursery stock including buds, scions, and seeds, from all foreign localities and countries.

(*h*) All pines not included in paragraph (*c*) from all European countries and localities.

(*i*) Seed and all other portions in the raw or unmanufactured state of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands.

(*j*) All species and varieties of citrus fruits from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa.

(*k*) All varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities.

(*l*) All species or varieties of banana plants (*Musa* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities.

(*m*) Fruits of the avocado or alligator pear and avocado nursery stock less than 18 months of age from Mexico and the countries of Central America.

(*n*) Cotton from all foreign countries and localities.

(*o*) Cottonseed oil from Mexico and cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries.

(*p*) All varieties of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof, capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries.

[10] Application Form No. 221 for permit under this regulation will be sent on request.

(*q*) Seed or paddy rice, wheat, oats, barley, and rye from Australia, India, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, and Brazil.

(*r*) Indian corn or maize, broom corn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears, in the raw or unmanufactured state, from all foreign countries and localities.

(*s*) Indian corn or maize from Mexico.

(*t*) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand).

(*u*) Fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state from Cuba, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, India, Philippine Islands, Ceylon, and Java.

APPENDIX B.

List of the Foreign Countries Which Have Provided for Inspection and Certification in Conformity With the Requirements of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912.

Australia.
Azores.
Barbados.
Belgium.
Bermuda.
British Guiana.
Canada.
Cuba.
Denmark.
England.
France.
Germany.
Guatemala.
Holland.
Hongkong.
Ireland.
Italy.
Jamaica.
Japan.
Leeward Islands:
  Antigua.
  St. Christopher-Nevis.
  Dominica.
  Montserrat.
  Virgin Islands.
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.
New Zealand.
Philippine Islands.
Scotland.
Union of South Africa.
Spain.
Straits Settlements.
Switzerland.
Trinidad.
Wales.
Windward Islands:
  Granada.
  St. Lucia.
  St. Vincent.

APPENDIX C.

State Inspection Officials.

Alabama: State Horticulturist, Alabama State Board of Horticulture, Auburn, Ala.
Alaska: Agronomist in Charge, Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station, Sitka, Alsaka.
Arizona: State Entomologist, Phoenix, Ariz.
Arkansas: State Inspector, Little Rock, Ark.
California: Horticultural Quarantine Officer, room 10, Ferry Building, San Francisco, Calif.
Colorado: State Entomologist, Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colo.
Connecticut: State Entomologist, New Haven, Conn.
Delaware: Secretary, State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.
District of Columbia: United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board.
Florida: State Plant Board of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.
Georgia: State Entomologist, Atlanta, Ga.
Guam: Special Agent in Charge, Guam Agricultural Experiment Station, Island of Guam (via San Francisco).
Hawaii: Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, T. H.
Idaho: Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Boise, Idaho.
Illinois: Chief Inspector, Office State Entomologist, Urbana, Ill.
Indiana: State Entomologist, Indianapolis, Ind.
Iowa: State Entomologist, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
Kansas, North: State Entomologist, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.
Kansas, South: Entomologist, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.
Kentucky: State Entomologist, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.
Louisiana: Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Baton Rouge, La.

Maine: State Horticulturist, Augusta, Me.
Maryland: State Entomologist, College Park, Md.
Massachusetts: State Nursery Inspector, Statehouse, Boston, Mass.
Michigan: State Inspector of Nurseries, East Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota: State Entomologist, St. Paul, Minn.
Mississippi: State Entomologist, Agricultural College, Miss.
Missouri: Entomologist, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
Montana: Montana State Board of Horticulture, Missoula, Mont.
Nebraska: State Entomologist, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
Nevada: Director, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno, Nev.
New Hampshire: Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.
New Jersey: State Entomologist, New Brunswick, N. J.
New Mexico: Horticulturist, New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, N. Mex.
New York: Commissioner of Agriculture, Albany, N. Y.
North Carolina: State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.
North Dakota: Director, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College, N. Dak.
Ohio: Chief Inspector, Ohio Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.
Oklahoma: State Entomologist, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Oregon: Secretary, State Board of Horticulture, Portland, Oreg.
Pennsylvania: Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.
Porto Rico: Entomologist, Board of Commissioners of Agriculture, Rio Piedras, P. R.
Rhode Island: Entomologist, room 129, Statehouse, Providence, R. I.
South Carolina: State Entomologist, Clemson College, S. C.
South Dakota: State Entomologist, South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. Dak.
Tennessee: State Entomologist, Knoxville, Tenn.
Texas: Chief Inspector of Nurseries, Austin, Tex.
Utah: State Crop Pest Inspector, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Vermont: State Nursery Inspector, Burlington, Vt.
Virginia: State Entomologist, Blacksburg, Va.
Washington: Commissioner of Agriculture, Olympia, Wash.
West Virginia: State Entomologist, Morgantown, W. Va.
Wisconsin: State Entomologist, State Capitol, Madison, Wis.
Wyoming: Secretary, State Board of Horticulture, Laramie, Wyo.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATIONS THROUGH THE MAILS OF PLANTS AND SEEDS.

IIB–141.
Revised May 11, 1923.

A post-office order dated May 27, 1913, as amended December 16, 1913, prohibits the importation by mail of all growing or living plants, seeds, and other plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds. All importations of nursery stock and other plants and seeds, other than field, vegetable, and flower seeds, must be made by freight or express.

This order was modified by a post-office order under date of March 14, 1922, to provide, on request, for importation by mail of material imported under special permits, Regulation 14, but only under special shipping tags secured from the Department of Agriculture and bearing the address, Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture. This modification does not apply generally to commercial or other entry under Regulations 3 and 15 of Quarantine 37, but upon representation of a special need for mail shipment, as perhaps in the case of small lots of scions or of tree seeds, a special permit may be issued with special mailing tags authorizing shipping of such articles through the mails under the conditions outlined as covering mail importations under Regulation 14.

All such special permit material under special shipping tags will be delivered to the office of the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, either at Washington, D. C., at San Francisco, Calif., or at Honolulu, Hawaii, for inspection and, if necessary, disinfection, after which, if found free of insects and diseases and to conform to customs and quarantine regulations, the material will be forwarded to the permittee without additional postage.

It should be distinctly understood that the post-office order referred to remains in full force and effect except as to *special permits under special Department of Agriculture tags* as indicated above.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF JAPANESE BEETLE.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48, WITH REGULATIONS (2D REVISION).

[Effective on and after April 15, 1923. Supersedes No. 48, revised.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that an injurious insect, the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), new to and not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in portions of the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Now, therefore, I, C. W. Pugsley, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act, approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), do hereby quarantine the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, effective as to the areas in these States now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested by the Japanese beetle, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (revised) do order that (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants; and (4) soil, compost, and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from either of said States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto: *Provided*, That the limitation of the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested by the Japanese beetle, shall be conditioned upon the establishment and enforcement by the State of such control measures in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture with respect to the designated infested areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle.

Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of April, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. W. PUGSLEY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48 (2D REVISION).

Regulation 1. Definitions.

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(1) *Japanese beetle:* The insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.).

(2) *Quarantined area:* Any State quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that the Japanese beetle exists therein.

(3) *Farm products area:* Those portions of any State quarantined on account of the Japanese beetle, which are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested and including, in addition to the area which has been determined to be actually infested, areas added both as a safety zone and for the purpose of obviating burdensome restrictions on the movement of local food products to Philadelphia and its immediate suburbs.

(4) *Japanese beetle area:* Those portions of any farm products area in, or adjacent to, which the Japanese beetle has actually been found.

(5) *Farm products:* Farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds, and grain and forage crops of all kinds.

(6) *Nursery and ornamental stock:* Nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants.

(7) *Soil, compost, and manure:* Soil, compost, and manure of any kind and as to either bulk movement or in connection with farm products or nursery and ornamental stock.

(8) *Inspector:* An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2. Farm products area. (*See* map.)

The following townships or other political subdivisions in New Jersey are included in and form the outer boundary of the portion of the *farm-products area* lying in that State:

Township of Hamilton and the City of Trenton, in *Mercer County;* townships of Chesterfield, North Hanover, New Hanover, Pemberton, Woodland, Tabernacle, and Shamong, in *Burlington County;* townships of Waterford and Winslow, in *Camden County;* townships of Monroe, Glassboro, Harrison, Woolwich, and Logan, in *Gloucester County.*

The following townships or other political subdivisions in Pennsylvania are included in and form the outer boundary of the portion of the *farm-products area* lying in that State:

Townships of Lower Chichester, Upper Chichester, Aston, Middletown, and Edgemont, in *Delaware County;* townships of Willistown and Tredyffrin in *Chester County;* townships of Upper Merion, West Norriton, East Norriton, Whitpain, Upper Gwynedd, Lansdale, and Montgomery, in *Montgomery County;* townships of Warrington, Doylestown, Buckingham, and Solebury, in *Bucks County.*

All the townships, boroughs, and other political subdivisions in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania, respectively, between these bordering townships or other political subdivisions and the Delaware River are included in the *farm-products area.*

Regulation 3. Japanese beetle area. (*See* map.)

The following townships or other political subdivisions in New Jersey are included in and form the outer boundary of the portion of the *Japanese-beetle area* lying in that State:

City of Bordentown, and townships of Bordentown, Mansfield, Springfield, New Hanover, Pemberton, Southampton, Tabernacle, and Shamong, in *Burlington County;* townships of Waterford, Winslow, and Gloucester, in *Camden County;* townships of Washington, Mantua, East Greenwich, and Greenwich, in *Gloucester County.*

The following townships or other political subdivisions in Pennsylvania are included in and form the outer boundary of the portion of the *Japanese-beetle area* lying in that State:

Townships of Tinicum and Darby and boroughs of Collingdale and Yeadon, in *Delaware County;* all of *Philadelphia County;* townships of Cheltenham, Abington, and Moreland, in *Montgomery County;* township of Southampton, borough of Langhorne, and townships of Middletown and Falls, in *Bucks County.*

All the townships, boroughs, and other political subdivisions in New Jersey and in Pennsylvania, respectively, between these bordering townships or other political subdivisions and the Delaware River are included in the *Japanese-beetle area.*

Regulation 4. Extension or reduction of farm products area and Japanese beetle area.

The areas designated in Regulations 2 and 3 may be extended or reduced, as found necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the States in which these areas are located, and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

Regulation 5. Regulation of movement of farm products.

No restrictions are placed on the movement of farm products within the *farm-products area.*

No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of farm products originating in the *farm-products area* other than as to the products enumerated in the following paragraph:

Until further notice the interstate movement of green, sweet, or sugar corn; cabbage, lettuce, and grapes; and unthreshed grains, straw, and forage crops originating in the *farm-products area* is prohibited between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, except as to direct shipments from the point of production, namely, from the point where grown or a local packing house, to the point of destination outside of the *farm-products area,* and in compliance with the con-

NEW CASTLE
DELAWARE
CHESTER
DELAWARE
PHILADELPHIA
MONTGOMERY
BUCKS
BERKS
LEHIGH
NORTHAMPTON
SALEM
GLOUCESTER
CAMDEN
BURLINGTON
MONMOUTH
OCEAN
ATLANTIC
CUMBERLAND
CAPE MAY
MERCER
SOMERSET
HUNTERDON
WARREN
SUSSEX
MORRIS
ESSEX
UNION
HUDSON
BERGEN
PASSAIC
MIDDLESEX
OCEAN
MONMOUTH
BURLINGTON
CAMDEN
GLOUCESTER
ATLANTIC
CAPE MAY
SALEM
CUMBERLAND
MERCER
BUCKS
CHESTER
DELAWARE
MONTGOMERY
BERKS
LEHIGH
NORTHAMPTON
HUNTERDON
SOMERSET
WARREN
MORRIS
SUSSEX
PASSAIC
BERGEN
ESSEX
HUDSON
UNION
MIDDLESEX
DELAWARE RIVER
DELAWARE BAY
NEW CASTLE
WILMINGTON
NEW CASTLE
BRANDYWINE
CHRISTIANA
WHITE CLAY CREEK
MILL CREEK
BRITTAIN
LONDON
LONDON GROVE
NEW GARDEN
FRANKLIN
WEST MARLBORO
EAST MARLBORO
KENNETT
PENNSBURY
POCOPSON
NEWLIN
WEST BRADFORD
EAST BRADFORD
CALN
EAST CALN
WEST CALN
UWCHLAN
EAST UWCHLAN
WEST VINCENT
EAST VINCENT
EAST COVENTRY
LIMERICK
FREDERICK
MARLBOROUGH
GALFORD
FRANCONIA
WEST PIKELAND
EAST PIKELAND
CHARLESTOWN
SCHUYLKILL
PROVIDENCE
LOWER PROVIDENCE
SKIPPACK
TOWAMENCIN
LANSDALE
HATFIELD
WEST POTTSGROVE
EAST NANTMEAL
WEST NANTMEAL
EAST GOSHEN
WEST GOSHEN
WILLISTOWN
TREDYFFRIN
EASTTOWN
WEST HORNTOWN
EAST HORNTOWN
UPPER MERION
UPPER GWYNEDD
LOWER GWYNEDD
MONTGOMERY
WORCESTER
UPPER DUBLIN
WHITEMARSH
WHITPAIN
PLYMOUTH
WEST CONSHOHOCKEN
WEST NORRITON
NORRISTOWN
UPPER PROVIDENCE
WEST VINCENT
EAST VINCENT
WEST BRADFORD
BIRMINGHAM
THORNBURY
WEST THORNBURY
EDGMONT
NEWTOWN
RADNOR
LOWER MERION
ABINGTON
CHELTENHAM
MORELAND
HORSHAM
NORTHAMPTON
WARMINSTER
WARWICK
NEWTOWN
BUCKINGHAM
SOLEBURY
NEW HOPE
LOWER MAKEFIELD
UPPER MAKEFIELD
WRIGHTSTOWN
EDGEWATER PARK
BRISTOL
BENSALEM
FALLS
LOWER SOUTHAMPTON
UPPER SOUTHAMPTON
NEWTOWN
MIDDLETOWN
PROVIDENCE
NETHER PROVIDENCE
SPRINGFIELD
UPPER DARBY
LOWER CHICHESTER
UPPER CHICHESTER
BETHEL
ASTON
CONCORD
EDGMONT
MARPLE
HAVERFORD
RADNOR
LOWER MERION
WHITEMARSH
ABINGTON
CHELTENHAM
MORELAND
HORSHAM
NORTHAMPTON
WARMINSTER
WARWICK
NEWTOWN
BUCKINGHAM
SOLEBURY
NEW HOPE
LOWER MAKEFIELD
UPPER MAKEFIELD
WRIGHTSTOWN
EDGEWATER PARK
BRISTOL
BENSALEM
FALLS
LOWER SOUTHAMPTON
UPPER SOUTHAMPTON
RIDLEY
CHESTER
TINICUM
DARBY
RIDLEY PARK
NORWOOD
PROSPECT PARK
GLENOLDEN
SWARTHMORE
NETHER PROVIDENCE
SPRINGFIELD
UPPER DARBY
LOWER CHICHESTER
UPPER CHICHESTER
BETHEL
ASTON
CONCORD
EDGMONT
MARPLE
HAVERFORD
RADNOR
LOWER MERION
WHITEMARSH
ABINGTON
CHELTENHAM
MORELAND
HORSHAM
NORTHAMPTON
WARMINSTER
WARWICK
NEWTOWN
BUCKINGHAM
SOLEBURY
NEW HOPE
LOWER MAKEFIELD
UPPER MAKEFIELD
WRIGHTSTOWN
EDGEWATER PARK
BRISTOL
BENSALEM
FALLS
LOWER SOUTHAMPTON
UPPER SOUTHAMPTON
DELAWARE RIVER
DELAWARE BAY
NEW CASTLE
WILMINGTON
NEW CASTLE
BRANDYWINE
CHRISTIANA
WHITE CLAY CREEK
MILL CREEK
BRITTAIN
LONDON
LONDON GROVE
NEW GARDEN
FRANKLIN
WEST MARLBORO
EAST MARLBORO
KENNETT
PENNSBURY
POCOPSON
NEWLIN
WEST BRADFORD
EAST BRADFORD
CALN
EAST CALN
WEST CALN
UWCHLAN
EAST UWCHLAN
WEST VINCENT
EAST VINCENT
EAST COVENTRY
LIMERICK
FREDERICK
MARLBOROUGH
GALFORD
FRANCONIA
WEST PIKELAND
EAST PIKELAND
CHARLESTOWN
SCHUYLKILL
PROVIDENCE
LOWER PROVIDENCE
SKIPPACK
TOWAMENCIN
LANSDALE
HATFIELD
WEST POTTSGROVE
EAST NANTMEAL
WEST NANTMEAL
EAST GOSHEN
WEST GOSHEN
WILLISTOWN
TREDYFFRIN
EASTTOWN
WEST HORNTOWN
EAST HORNTOWN
UPPER MERION
UPPER GWYNEDD
LOWER GWYNEDD
MONTGOMERY
WORCESTER
UPPER DUBLIN
WHITEMARSH
WHITPAIN
PLYMOUTH
WEST CONSHOHOCKEN
WEST NORRITON
NORRISTOWN
UPPER PROVIDENCE
WEST VINCENT
EAST VINCENT
WEST BRADFORD
BIRMINGHAM
THORNBURY
WEST THORNBURY
EDGMONT
NEWTOWN
RADNOR
LOWER MERION

ditions set forth in Regulations 8, 9, and 10, following. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of the products enumerated between October 16 and June 14, inclusive. (*See* Regulation 2 and map.)

Regulation 6. Regulation of movement of nursery and ornamental stock.

No restrictions are placed on the movement of nursery and ornamental stock within the *farm-products area.*

No restrictions are placed on the movement of nursery and ornamental stock originating outside of the *Japanese-beetle area.*

Nursery and ornamental stock, except bulbs and cut flowers, originating within the *Japanese-beetle area,* shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate to any point outside the *farm-products area,* except upon compliance with Regulations 8, 9, and 10, following. (*See* Regulation 3 and map.)

Regulation 7. Soil, compost, and manure.

The interstate movement of soil, compost, and manure from the *farm-products area* is prohibited, except where absolute freedom from infestation is determined by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, or when such soil, compost, or manure has been disinfected or treated under the supervision and to the satisfaction of such inspector.

Regulation 8. Inspection, certification, and marking a condition of interstate transportation.

Each car, vehicle, box, basket, or other container of any of the articles, the interstate movement of which is restricted in Regulations 5, 6, and 7, shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear a certificate stating that the contents have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found to be free from the Japanese beetle: *Provided,* That in the case of such article moved in carload or other bulk shipments the certificate of inspection shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading or, in case of truck or other road vehicle, the certificate of inspection shall accompany the vehicle.

Regulation 9. Conditions governing inspection and issuance of certificates.

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate any of the articles the movement of which is restricted in Regulations 5, 6, and 7 shall make application for inspection as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment, specifying in the application the article and quantity to be shipped, method of shipment, name and address of consignor, and name and address of consignee.

Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles at such points as the inspector of the Department of Agriculture shall designate, and so to place them that the inspection may readily be made. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

In the case of any of the articles enumerated where absolute freedom from infestation can not be determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, certification will be refused.

Regulation 10. Thorough cleaning required of trucks, wagons, boats, and other vehicles before moving interstate.

Trucks, wagons, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting any article covered by this quarantine within the *farm-products area,* shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly swept and cleaned before they are employed in interstate transportation.

This notice of quarantine and these rules and regulations, effective April 15, 1923, supersede Notice of Quarantine No. 48, with regulations (revised), promulgated November 28, 1921, and shall be in force until further notice.

Done at the City of Washington this 9th day of April, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. W. PUGSLEY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

STATE QUARANTINES.

The States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania have promulgated quarantines restricting intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State quarantines are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained by addressing:

Japanese Beetle Laboratory,
Riverton, N. J.
Bell telephone—Riverton 505.

PENALTIES.

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

REVISION OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

(Press notice.)

APRIL 12, 1923.

A revision of the regulations under the quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle, effective April 15, has been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. This quarantine regulates and safeguards the interstate movement from the areas in New Jersey and Pennsylvania infested by the Japanese beetle of (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants; and (4) soil, compost, and manure. It is understood that these States will promptly issue supplemental quarantines covering similar internal control.

This revision is based on a conference held by the Federal Horticultural Board October 12, 1922, participated in by the official representatives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. A new policy in control methods was agreed upon at this conference, involving what is termed the "zoning system." Under this system the city of Philadelphia and its suburbs are included within the controlled area so as to allow free movement of locally produced food products within the inner or more important feeding radius of Philadelphia. In point of fact the Japanese beetle has already extended its range to include most of the city of Philadelphia and a considerable portion of the outlying district.

The adoption of the zoning system will make it possible with the funds provided by Congress to carry out the control now provided for in these regulations. The increase in the Japanese beetle area makes it impossible to carry out the old plan of inspection of all controlled products on the farm or place of origin as hitherto done. The zoning plan of control is capable of extension from time to time to take up further spread of the beetle. No other plan seems to be feasible which would not involve an expense beyond any probable appropriation by Congress or the States concerned. In the execution of the proposed zoning plan it is expected that the States will cooperate in the cost of administration of the quarantine substantially on a fifty-fifty basis.

The increase and spread of the Japanese beetle and the nature of its depredations have demonstrated that this pest is one of the most dangerous insect introductions which has ever occurred in this country. It threatens enormous future losses, particularly to fruit and forage crops. From the nature of the pest it is recognized that eradication is impossible, and that ultimately it is bound to spread throughout the United States. The principal means of spread of this pest is by the movement of various farm and truck crops and fruits, and florist and ornamental stock. Its natural spread by flight is comparatively limited and the object of quarantine restrictions on carrying products is to restrain its spread locally and by long jumps by such agencies until means of artificial control can be developed or until control is brought about by the introduction and establishment of natural enemies.

It is therefore of the greatest importance that the quarantine restriction established by the Federal Government, and by the States, be carefully adhered to by all parties concerned. Willful disregard of these quarantine provisions greatly increases the work of the men concerned in enforcing the regulation and might nullify their efforts entirely.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS RE EXTENSION OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 26, 1923.

Postmaster.

My dear Sir: It is understood that a representative of the Department of Agriculture has furnished you with a copy of Quarantine Order No. 48, with Regulations (2d Revision), effective April 15, 1922, the purpose of which is to extend the quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle by adding newly infested areas in Mercer County, N. J., and in Delaware and Chester Counties, Pa.

Your special attention is invited to Regulation 8 of the order from which it will be seen that each parcel or container of any of the articles, the movement of which is restricted by the order, shall bear the prescribed certificate of inspection.

This notice of quarantine supersedes Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (Revised), promulgated November 28, 1921.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CONTROL OF MOVEMENT OF NURSERY STOCK UNDER JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE.

HB–167.

APRIL 11, 1923.

As a result of a conference held by the board October 12, 1922, on the subject of the Japanese beetle, participated in by the official representatives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania and by the Bureau of Entomology, the following procedure was agreed to with respect to the enforcement of Quarantine No. 48, as applying to the movement of nursery stock from Japanese beetle areas to any point outside of such areas—the interstate movement of such stock to be under the control of the Federal quarantine and the intrastate movement under the control of State quarantines.

The definitions of the areas concerned and the control of movement of nursery stock within and out of such areas are indicated in the following paragraphs:

DEFINITIONS.

(1) *Farm products area.*—Those portions of any State quarantined on account of the Japanese beetle, which are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested and including, in addition to the area which has been determined to be actually infested, areas added both as a safety zone and for the purpose of obviating burdensome restrictions on the movement of local food products to Philadelphia and its immediate suburbs.

(2) *Japanese beetle area.*—Those portions of any farm products area in, or adjacent to, which the Japanese beetle has actually been found.

(3) *Nursery and ornamental stock.*—Nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants.

CONTROL OF MOVEMENT OF NURSERY STOCK.

(1) No restrictions are placed on the movement of nursery stock originating outside of the Japanese beetle area.

(2) Within the farm products area the movement of farm, nursery, and greenhouse products will be permitted unrestrictedly, namely, without inspection and certification.

(3) With respect to shipments of nursery stock from points within the Japanese beetle area to points outside of the farm products area, until the Japanese beetle in any stage has been found within the limits of the nursery or greenhouse concerned, nursery stock grown in such nursery or greenhouse may be certified for such shipment when it shall be determined by the inspector that such shipment can be made without risk. On the other hand, as soon as the Japanese beetle *in any of the soil infesting stages* (egg, larva or pupa) has been found within the nursery block or blocks or greenhouse

property, such nursery or greenhouse shall be considered as being infested by the Japanese beetle. From such an infested nursery or greenhouse, deciduous stock and other stock offered for shipment without soil about the roots may be certified for such shipment, but such certification must be based on the determination by the inspector with respect to each shipment that it is free from soil and from infestation by the insect in either the egg, larval or pupal stage. In the case of coniferous or other stock commonly requiring soil about the roots, shipment will not be permitted unless the soil-ball has been removed or treated in such a manner as to satisfy the inspector that it does not contain any living stage of the Japanese beetle.

(4) As is required in the regulations, each package or other container of nursery or greenhouse stock shipped from the Japanese beetle area to any point outside the farm products area shall bear a certificate of inspection for the Japanese beetle issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and such certificate shall be attached in such a way as to be plainly visible.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

MODIFICATION OF GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE.

Amendment No. 4 to Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 45.

[Effective on and after July 1, 1923.]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917, (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), it is ordered that Regulation 3 of the rules and regulations supplemental to notice of Quarantine No. 45, on account of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth, which became effective July 1, 1920, as amended effective July 1, 1921, January 1, 1922, and July 1, 1922, be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:

Regulation 3. Infested areas.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are designated as gipsy-moth infested areas:

Steuben, Cherryfield, Deblois, 16, Eastbrook, Waltham, Mariaville, Amherst, Aurora, Plantation No. 33, Greenfield, Greenbush, Milford, City of Oldtown, Hudson, Bradford, Charleston, Atkinson, Foxcroft, Dover, Garland, Dexter, Corinna, St. Albans, Hartland, Athens, Brighton, Bingham, Solon, Embden, New Portland, Freeman, Salem, Madrid, Phillips, Weld, Carthage, Mexico, Rumford, Andover, Newry, and Gilead, *Maine;* Shelburne, Berlin, Milan, Dummer, Stark, and Stratford, *New Hampshire;* Bloomfield, *Vermont;* Northumberland, *New Hampshire;* Guild Hall, Granby, Lunenburg, Concord, St. Johnsbury, Lyndon, Wheelock, Danville, Peacham, Marshfield, Calais, Worcester, Stowe, Middlesex, Moretown, Northfield, Warren, Roxbury, Brookfield, Randolph, Royalton, Barnard, Stockbridge, Bridgewater, Plymouth, Shrewsbury, Wallingford, Tinmouth, Mt. Holly, Weston, Peru, Londonderry, Jamaica, Wardsboro, Dover, Searsburg, Readsboro, and Stamford, *Vermont;* Clarksburg, Williamstown, Hancock, Richmond, West Stockbridge, Alford, Egremont, and Mount Washington, *Massachusetts;* Salisbury, Canaan, Norfolk, Goshen, Litchfield, Thomaston, Plymouth, Waterbury, Cheshire, Wallingford, Middletown, Chatham, Colchester, Salem, East Lyme, Old Lyme, and Old Saybrook, *Connecticut;* New Shoreham, *Rhode Island.*

For the purpose of inspection and transportation, the above-designated towns and territory quarantined for the gipsy moth are divided into two areas to be known as the lightly infested area and the generally infested area.

The following towns comprise the lightly infested area:

Steuben, Gouldsborough, Winter Harbor, Sullivan, Sorrento, Hancock, Lamoine, Eden, Mount Desert, Southwest Harbor, Tremont, Swans Island, Trenton, Isle au Haut, Stonington, Deer Isle, Brooklin, Sedgwick, Bluehill, Surry, City of Ellsworth, Mariaville, Waltham, VIII, East Brook, Franklin, 9, 10, Unionville, Cherryfield, Deblois, 16, Amherst, Aurora, Plantation No. 33, Plantation No. 32, Greenfield, Greenbush, Milford, Bradley, Eddington, Clifton, Otis, Dedham, Holden, City of Brewer, Orono, Veazie, City of Oldtown, City

of Bangor, Orrington, Bucksport, Orland, Penobscot, Castine, Brooksville, North Haven, Vinal Haven, Islesboro, Searsport, Stockton Springs, Prospect, Frankfort, Winterport, Newburgh, Hampden, Hermon, Carmel, Levant, Kenduskeag, Glenburn, Hudson, Corinth, Charleston, Bradford, Atkinson, Dover, Foxcroft, Garland, Dexter, Corinna, Exeter, Stetson, Newport, Plymouth, Etna, Dixmont, Jackson, Monroe, Brooks, Swanville, Waldo, City of Belfast, Northport, Lincolnville, Camden, Hope, Appleton, Searsmont, Liberty, Belmont, Morrill, Montville, Palermo, Freedom, Knox, Thorndike, Unity, Albion, Burnham, Troy, Detroit, Palmyra, Pittsfield, Hartland, St. Albans, Athens, Brighton, Bingham, Solon, Cornville, Madison, Norridgewock, Skowhegan, Canaan, Clinton, Fairfield, Smithfield, Oakland, Waterville, Benton, Winslow, Vassalborough, China, Somerville, Washington, Windsor, Sidney, Manchester, Monmouth, Winthrop, Readfield, Wayne, Fayette, Mount Vernon, Belgrade, Rome, Vienna, Chesterville, New Sharon, Mercer, Stark, Industry, Anson, New Vineyard, Embden, New Portland, Freeman, Strong, Salem, Madrid, Phillips, Avon, Temple, Farmington, Wilton, Jay, Livermore, East Livermore, Leeds, Greene, Turner, Hebron, Oxford, Paris, Buckfield, Hartford, Sumner, Canton, Peru, Franklin, Dixfield, Mexico, Carthage, Perkins, IV, Weld, Andover, Rumford, Newry, Bethel, Milton, Woodstock, Greenwood, Albany, Norway, Otisfield, Harrison, Waterford, Sweden, Lovell, Stow, Stoneham, Mason, Fryeburg Academy Grant, Batchelders Grant, and Gilead, *Maine;* Chatham, Bean's Purchase, Shelburne, Gorham, Berlin, Milan, Dummer, Stratford, Northumberland, Stark, Kilkenny, Randolph, Low and Burbank's Purchase, Sargent's Purchase, Jackson, Bartlett Co., Hart's Location, Cutt's Grant, Livermore, Lincoln, Franconia, Bethlehem, Carroll, Jefferson, Lancaster, Whitefield, Dalton, Littleton, Monroe, Lyman, Lisbon, Bath, Landaff, and Easton, *New Hampshire;* Bloomfield, Guild Hall, Granby, Lunenburg, Concord, Waterford, St. Johnsbury, Lyndon, Wheelock, Danville, Barnet, Peacham, Marshfield, Calais, Worcester, Stowe, Middlesex, Montpelier, East Montpelier, Plainfield, Groton, Ryegate, Newbury, Topsham, Orange, Barre, Berlin, Moretown, Northfield, Warren, Roxbury, Brookfield, Williamstown, Washington, Corinth, Bradford, Fairlee, West Fairlee, Vershire, Chelsea, Randolph, Tunbridge, Strafford, Thetford, Norwich, Sharon, Royalton, Stockbridge, Barnard, Pomfret, Hartford, Bridgewater, Woodstock, Hartland, Windsor, West Windsor, Reading, Plymouth, Shrewsbury, Tinmouth, Wallingford, Mt. Holly, Ludlow, Cavendish, Weathersfield, Springfield, Chester, Andover, Weston, Peru, Londonderry, Windham, Grafton, Rockingham, Westminster, Athens, Townshend, Brookline, Putney, Jamaica, Wardsboro, Dover, Newfane, Dummerston, Brattleboro, Marlboro, Wilmington, Searsburg, Stamford, Readsboro, Whitingham, Halifax, and Guilford, *Vermont;* Williamstown, Clarksburg, North Adams, Adams, Florida, Monroe, Rowe, Heath, Charlemont, Buckland, Hawley, Savoy, Cheshire, New Ashford, Lanesborough, Hancock, Pittsfield, Dalton, Windsor, Hinsdale, Peru, Worthington, Cummington, Plainfield, Ashfield, Goshen, Chesterfield, Williamsburg, Conway, Westhampton, Southampton, Montgomery, Huntington, Russell, Blandford, Chester, Middlefield, Becket, Otis, Washington, Tyringham, Monterey, Lee, Lenox, Richmond, Stockbridge, West Stockbridge, Great Barrington, Alford, Egremont, Mt. Washington, Sheffield, New Marlborough, Sandisfield, Tolland, and Granville, *Massachusetts;* Suffield, East Granby, Granby, Hartland, Colebrook, Norfolk, Northwest Canaan, Salisbury, Canaan, Goshen, Winchester, Torrington, Barkhamsted, New Hartford, Canton, Simsbury, Bloomfield, Windsor Locks, Windsor, Hartford, West Hartford, Avon, Burlington, Harwinton, Litchfield, Thomaston, Plymouth, Bristol, Plainville, New Britain, Newington, Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Cromwell, Berlin, Southington, Wolcott, Waterbury, Cheshire, Meriden, Wallingford, Middlefield, Middleton, Glastonbury, Portland, Chatham, Old Saybrook, Old Lyme, East Lyme, Salem, Colchester, Marlboro, Hebron, Andover, Columbia, Lebanon, Franklin, Bozrah, Montville, Waterford, New London, Groton, Ledyard, Preston, Norwich, Sprague, Lisbon, Griswold, Voluntown, No. Stonington, and Stonington, *Connecticut;* New Shoreham, *Rhode Island.*

All other towns shall be classed as the generally infested area.

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are designated as brown-tail moth infested area:

Swans Island, Brooklin, Bluehill, Trenton, Surry, Orland, Bucksport, Winterport, Hampden, City of Bangor, Hermon, Carmel, Etna, Plymouth, Troy, Burnham, Pittsfield, Canaan, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Stark, Industry, Farmington, Wilton, Dixfield, Peru, Rumford, Bethel, Mason, Stoneham, Stow, Fryeburg, Brownfield, and Porter, *Maine;* Freedom, Tamworth, Sandwich, Holderness, Plymouth, Rumney, Groton, Alexandria, Danbury, Wilmot, New London,

Newbury, Bradford, Henniker, Deering, Antrim, Hancock, Peterboro, Jaffrey, and Rindge, *New Hampshire;* Winchendon, Gardner, Westminster, Princeton, Holden, Paxton, Worcester, Milbury, Sutton, Douglas, Uxbridge, Blackstone, Bellingham, Wrentham, Plainville, North Attleboro, Attleboro, Seekonk, Swansea, Somerset, Fall River, and Westport, *Massachusetts.*

This amendment supersedes all previous amendments to regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 45, and shall be effective on and after July 1, 1923.

Done in the District of Columbia this 6th day of June, 1923.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

FEDERAL QUARANTINE AREA WIDENED IN NEW ENGLAND.

(Press notice.)

JUNE 8, 1923.

Extension of the Federal quarantine in New England on account of the gipsy moth and the brown-tail moth, effective July 1, is announced by the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture. Under the new regulation the quarantine against the gipsy moth is extended to include 12 towns in New Hampshire, 35 in Vermont, and 9 in Connecticut. Three towns in Vermont are removed from the quarantine—Pownal, Stratton, and Winhall. The quarantine against the brown-tail moth is extended to include 2 towns in Maine and 13 in New Hampshire, while the following 8 towns in Maine are removed from the quarantine: Levant, Stetson, Exeter, Cornville, Anson, Gilead, Batchelder's Grant, and Fryeburg Academy Grant.

The towns now added to the quarantine against the gipsy moth are:

In New Hampshire: Strafford, Northumberland, Stark, Dummer, Milan, Berlin Kilkenny, Lancaster, Randolph, Low & Burbank's Grant, Sargent's Purchase, and Cutt's Grant.

In Vermont: Bloomfield, Granby, Guild Hall, Concord, Waterford, St. Johnsbury, Lyndon, Wheelock, Calais, Worcester, Stowe, Middlesex, Montpelier, East Montpelier, Plainfield, Barre, Berlin, Moretown, Northfield, Williamstown, Warren, Roxbury, Brookfield, Chelsea, Vershire, Randolph, Barnard, Stockbridge, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Mt. Holly, Wallingford, Tinmouth, Peru, and Searsburg.

In Connecticut: Goshen, Litchfield, Waterbury, Cheshire, Wallingford, Meriden, Middlefield, Old Lyme, and Old Saybrook.

The towns now added to the quarantine against the brown-tail moth are:

In Maine: Bucksport and Etna.

In New Hampshire: Tamworth, Sandwich, Holderness, Ashland, Plymouth, Hebron, Rumney, Groton, New London, Sutton, Newbury, Bradford, and Jaffrey.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (FOREIGN).

EXCEPT AS TO BOSTON, ENTRY OF BROOM CORN RESTRICTED TO THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER TO MARCH, INCLUSIVE.

HB–168.

MAY 10, 1923.

Under date of February 21, 1923, all broom corn permittees and others in interest were notified that, in view of the fact that European broom corn offered for entry into the United States under the terms of Quarantine No. 41 is practically always found to be infested with the European corn borer—containing many larvæ and pupæ—it was deemed necessary, in addition to the safeguards of disinfection, to amend all outstanding permits to limit entry thereunder at New York, or other ports where entry under sterilization was possible, to the period between November 1 and March 31 of each year.

Such broom-corn permittees were later advised (February 24, 1923), that with respect to purchases already made and en route the board was willing to permit the entry of such shipments for a reasonable period after March 31 on the submittal of evidence showing that the foreign shipper had been promptly advised of the necessity for expediting the shipment and that every effort had been taken to insure prompt exportation. It has developed that the

arrival of a good many shipments of broom corn purchased prior to February 24, and concerning which reasonable effort seems to have been made to secure prompt importation, has been delayed beyond the period of March 31. These and earlier shipments have resulted in the accumulation of such quantities of broom corn at the port of New York that it is evident that much of it can not be sterilized within the prescribed 40-day period. The existing situation, therefore, at the port of New York very strongly emphasizes the danger which the order of February 21 was designed to guard against.

In view of this situation and of the fact that some six weeks have now been afforded for the entry of delayed shipments, it is ordered that hereafter any shipments arriving for entry at any port of the United States other than Boston will be refused entry except for immediate transfer in bond, by water, to Boston for disinfection and completion of entry at that port—such transfer to be in such manner and under such safeguards as shall be required by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

It is further announced that the entry of broom corn either for consumption in the United States or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond under the conditions of the regulations supplemental to Quarantine No. 41 will be permitted at the port of Boston throughout the year. This action is taken in recognition of the fact that the corn borer is established over a wide area in Massachusetts surrounding Boston, and any delays in sterilization will not have the same danger which they would have at New York or other ports of entry.

The board is advised that the Terminal Wharf and Railroad Warehouse Co., 50 Terminal Street, Boston, Mass., will provide and have in readiness within two weeks sterilization facilities, and it is possible that other companies in Boston may later make provision for broom corn sterilization.

On account of the danger involved in the holding of unsterilized broom corn at the port of New York, importers and others in interest are warned that any such broom corn that is not sterilized within the 40-day period from its first arrival, as prescribed by the regulations, will be ordered removed immediately from the port and the territorial waters of the United States: *Provided*, That any broom corn which has been held for sterilization at the port of New York for more than 20 days will be granted an additional period not to exceed 20 days for the completion of such sterilization. For example, broom corn which has been held for sterilization for 21 days may, if necessary, be given a total of 41 days for the completion of sterilization. Similarly broom corn held for 35 days may be given a total of 55 days, and broom corn held for 40 days may be given a total of 60 days from date of arrival, etc. Any broom corn not sterilized within the 40-day period or the extension thereof, herein provided, will be required either to be immediately transferred to Boston for sterilization and completion of entry or to be exported.

With respect to broom corn now awaiting sterilization at New York, to make possible its sterilization within the 40-day period, the board will authorize, up to and including May 24, the shipment of such broom corn to Boston *by rail* for sterilization and completion of entry at that port. Transfer *by water* of such broom corn will be permitted at any time during the 40-day period after the arrival of the broom corn at the port of New York.

Other than as provided above, any broom corn which may hereafter arrive at New York between April 1 and October 31 will be required to be transferred immediately to Boston by water, by lighterage, or other means, without being unloaded on the New York docks. No entry for transfer or otherwise will be permitted at other ports of the United States between April 1 and October 31.

All outstanding broom corn permits are hereby amended in accordance with the provisions of this notice.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

BOSTON MADE YEAR-ROUND PORT FOR ENTRY OF BROOM CORN.

(Press notice.)

May 12, 1923.

By a new order of the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, the entry of foreign broom corn is authorized at Boston throughout the year under permit and subject to sterilization and the other conditions of entry prescribed in the regulations under Quarantine No. 41. Permits for the entry of broom corn at New York or other ports where entry

under sterilization is possible is limited to the period between November 1 and March 31 of each year, in accordance with the order of February 21, 1923.

With respect to any broom corn arriving at the port of New York between April 1 and October 31, provision will be afforded for its transfer immediately to Boston by water. No permits will be issued for entry for the purpose of such transfer or otherwise at other ports of the United States between April 1 and October 31.

This action is taken in view of the fact that European broom corn offered for entry into the United States is practically always found to be infested with the European corn borer—containing many living larvae and pupae. Bulk importations of broom corn from other parts of the world involve a similar risk of entry of borers or other pests new to the United States. The entry of such broom corn under disinfection during the winter months at New York, San Francisco, or other ports where entry under sterilization is possible is comparatively safe. Such entry, however, during the summer months would involve very distinct risk of the emergence and escape of the pest to establish local infestations.

The opening of Boston as an entry port for broom corn the year around is to afford a means of supply of broom corn in case of any shortage in this country, and is in recognition of the fact that the European corn borer is established over a wide area in Massachusetts surrounding Boston, and that, therefore, the delays which can not always be avoided in the sterilization of such imports will not have the danger which they would have at other ports of entry.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF SEED OR PADDY RICE FROM ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND LOCALITIES ON ACCOUNT OF INJURIOUS PLANT DISEASES AND INSECT PESTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 5, 1923.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that certain injurious plant diseases and insect pests of rice, and particularly the following diseases, downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf-smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), new to or not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, occur in Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, and South America, and other countries and islands, and that there is danger of bringing these pests into the United States with shipments of seed or paddy rice.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of prohibiting the entry of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, in compliance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 o'clock a. m., June 11, 1923, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

It is not intended by this proposed quarantine action to restrict or regulate in any manner the movement into the United States of milled and brown rice for consumption purposes. The action contemplated is directed at unmilled rice (paddy) intended for seed purposes and which evidence at hand demonstrates to be capable of carrying a wide range of fungous diseases. Such diseases can be carried not only on the seed rice itself but on fragments of leaves, stems, and other parts of the rice plant which may be intermixed with the seed.

PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER EXCLUDING IMPORTS OF SEED RICE.

(Press notice.)

MAY 8, 1923.

A public hearing to consider prohibiting the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries on account of injurious plant diseases and insect pests will be held by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Depart-

ment of Agriculture, here, June 11. All persons interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney. The hearing will be held at the offices of the board at 10 a. m. In its notice of the hearing, the board declares:

"It is not intended by this proposed quarantine action to restrict or regulate in any manner the movement into the United States of milled and brown rice for consumption purposes. The action contemplated is directed at unmilled rice (paddy) intended for seed purposes and which evidence at hand demonstrates to be capable of carrying a wide range of fungous diseases. Such diseases can be carried not only on the seed rice itself but on fragments of leaves, stems, and other parts of the rice plant which may be intermixed with the seed."

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEARING ON SEED OR PADDY RICE.

(Press notice.)

JUNE 20, 1923.

The advisability of prohibiting or restricting the entry of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities not already covered by quarantine was considered at a public hearing held by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, June 11. No restrictions are contemplated by the department against the entry of rice in the forms commonly used for food purposes, namely, either as polished or brown rice. A quarantine promulgated by the department in 1919 on account of diseases of rice and other small grains prohibits the entry of paddy rice from India, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, Brazil, and Australia. This action was taken on account of the danger of entry of injurious plant diseases and insect pests with unhulled or paddy rice and with other small grains, and the hearing of June 11 was for the purpose of possible extension of this quarantine with respect to paddy rice to other foreign countries.

The principal rice producing or exporting countries of the world are already covered in the quarantine referred to, but occasionally shipments of paddy rice are offered for entry into the United States from China and other countries not now covered by this quarantine, and it has seemed to the department advisable to consider the extension of the quarantine to control the entry of such rice from all foreign countries. It was represented at the hearing that the rice industry in Mexico is, much of it, of recent origin, and that the rice cultures in Mexico are believed to be free from diseases which are known to occur in other foreign countries. It was further developed that there is a considerable demand for Mexican paddy or seed rice for planting in the United States. At the conclusion of the hearing it was indicated that the department would be very glad to cooperate with the proper Mexican authorities in a field survey of the rice-growing areas in Mexico for the purpose of determining the freedom of rice culture in that Republic from diseases and pests dangerous to the United States, and that on a showing satisfactory to the department of such freedom from diseases or pests, the Federal Horticultural Board would be willing to recommend that under any necessary safeguards the entry of seed or paddy rice from Mexico be permitted as long as such condition of freedom obtains. It was pointed out, however, that if such action was taken, it should be supported by appropriate quarantine action by Mexico to prevent the entry of seed or paddy rice from countries known to be invaded by dangerous rice diseases.

It was pointed out that any restrictions on the entry of seed rice, either into the United States or Mexico, need not concern, and should not affect, the free movement into these Republics of foreign rice for food purposes, as already indicated. The announcement of the promulgation of the extension of the restrictions on the entry of paddy rice, incorporating, as is expected, the special provision indicated for Mexico, will shortly be made.

The hearing of June 11 was attended by A. W. Morrill, Los Angeles, Calif., representing the Yaqui Valley agricultural interests in Sonora, Mexico, and the Nogales Chamber of Commerce; J. G. George, a Yaqui Valley grower, Nogales, Ariz.; R. C. Clerc, representing the New Orleans Board of Trade; F. B. Wise, secretary-treasurer Rice Millers Association, New Orleans, La.; two representatives from the Mexican Embassy; and experts of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

THE STATE OF OREGON PROVIDES FOR INSPECTION OF MAIL SHIPMENTS OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 13, 1923.

The State of Oregon has established places for the terminal inspection, under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1915, embodied in section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, of the following plants and plant products:

"All florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products in the raw or unmanufactured state, except vegetable and flower seeds: *Provided*, That this list of plants and plant products shall not apply to plants and plant products shipped under the certification of the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture."

All postmasters are, therefore, informed that packages containing any plants or plant products addressed to places in the State of Oregon may be accepted for mailing only when plainly marked so that the contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside thereof. The law makes the failure so to mark such parcels an offense punishable by a fine of not more than $100.

Postmasters within the State of Oregon shall be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, in the treatment of all packages addressed for delivery at their offices containing any of the plants or plant products above described as subject to terminal inspection.

Inspection service is maintained at the places in Oregon named below, and all postmasters in that State shall, after receiving the required postage therefor, under the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, send to the nearest inspection point each package containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection: Portland, Astoria, Cottage Grove, Grants Pass, Hood River, The Dalles, Baker, McMinnville, Forest Grove, Milton, Freewater, Roseburg, LaGrande, Ontario, Salem, Eugene, Medford.

Owing to the perishable character of plants and plant products, the packages containing such matter must be given prompt attention.

Any failure of compliance with the foregoing instructions or with the provisions of section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, coming to the attention of any postmaster should be reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS RE EXTENSION OF EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 10, 1923.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Amendment No. 4 to Regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (2d revision) of the United States Department of Agriculture, effective April 1, 1923, the purpose of which is to extend the quarantine on account of the European corn borer infestation by adding certain newly infested areas in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 478, Postal Laws and Regulations, the acceptance for mailing of the plants and plant products referred to in Quarantine Order No. 43 from the infested areas is subject to the restrictions of that order and you will please be governed accordingly. Please read carefully article 61 on page 25 of the February, 1922, Supplement to the Postal Guide.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

(T. D. 39645.)

COTTON, IMPORTED—FUMIGATION AND DISINFECTION.

Regulations governing the importation of cotton and cotton wrappings into the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 26, 1923.*

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of regulations promulgated by the Federal Horticultural Board and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of cotton and cotton wrappings [Revised February 24, 1923] is published herewith for the information of customs officers and others concerned. These regulations supersede the edition of July 18, 1917.

McKENZIE MOSS.
Assistant Secretary.

[Then follows text of regulations.]

(T. D. 39684.)

QUARANTINE—NURSERY STOCK—PLANTS AND SEEDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 9, 1923.*

To Collectors of Customs:

Your attention is invited to a new edition of Quarantine No. 37 (second revision), with regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and effective on and after April 5, 1923, copies of which were recently mailed to all customs ports. These rules and regulations will supersede the regulations heretofore issued governing the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds into the United States.

Additional copies of this publication may be secured upon application to the Secretary of Agriculture.

McKENZIE MOSS,
Assistant Secretary.

[Then follows the text of the quarantine and regulations.]

NEW FEDERAL FUMIGATION HOUSE.

(Press notice.)

JUNE 27, 1923.

A new railway car fumigation house was completed and placed in operation on May 4, at Laredo, Tex., by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture. This house takes the place of one which was destroyed by fire on July 19, 1922. This is probably the largest fumigation house in the world and will accommodate at one exposure 20 freight cars. In addition to the house at Laredo, the Federal Horticultural Board now operates a 6-car house at Brownsville, Tex., an 8-car house at Eagle Pass, Tex., a 14-car house at Nogales, Ariz., and a 15-car house at El Paso, Tex. These houses are used for the purpose of disinfecting freight cars arriving from the interior of Mexico with the object of preventing the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton. Hydrocyanic-acid gas is used in disinfecting the cars, and during the period July 1, 1922, to May 31, 1923, 12,836 cars were fumigated as a condition of entry. A fee of $4 is collected for each car fumigated which covers the cost of labor and chemicals used. All fees collected are turned into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD ESTABLISHES NEW FIELD STATION.

(Press notice.)

JUNE 27, 1923.

On July 1 the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, will open an office in Charleston, S. C. The work of the board at this port will be in charge of John T. Rogers, who will have his office in the

Customs Building and will cooperate with the Customs Service in the enforcement of the plant quarantine act. On account of the proximity of Savannah, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C., Mr. Rogers will visit these ports at intervals for the purpose of consultation and assisting in the enforcement of the various regulatory orders of the Federal Horticultural Board.

CHANGES IN FACILITIES FOR VACUUM FUMIGATION ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The cotton fumigation plant operated by the California Cotton Mills Co., and formerly located at Seattle, Wash., has been moved from that city to San Francisco, Calif. This leaves but one cotton vacuum fumigation plant in Seattle. The fumigation plant operated by this same company at Oakland, Calif., has been equipped for sterilization work, and the entry of broom corn is now permitted at that port.

Fumigation facilities now being available at Portland, Oreg., this port has been opened for the entry of baled cotton. (See S. R. A. No. 74, p. 39.) The cylinder of the fumigatorium is 67 feet long and 6½ feet in diameter. It is conveniently located on the docks, avoiding the necessity of a long haul after the cargo has been discharged.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT.

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the period April 1 to June 30, 1923.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine.—In the case of the United States *v.* the American Railway Express Co., in the transportation, interstate, from the area quarantined for the gipsy moth to a point outside of that area, without inspection and certification, of one evergreen Christmas tree, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 131.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Gideon W. Evans, Bangor, Me., in the shipment, interstate, from the area quarantined for the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth to a point outside of that area, without inspection and certification, of one carload of dry pine planks, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 56.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Maine Central Railroad Co., in the transportation, interstate, from the area quarantined for the gipsy moth to a point outside of that area, without inspection and certification, of one carload of Maine cedar poles, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 140.)

White-pine blister rust quarantine.—In the case of the United States *v.* Condon Bros. (Rock River Valley Seed Farm), Rockford, Ill., in the interstate shipment of one currant plant to a point outside of the area quarantined by Notice of Quarantine No. 26, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and paid a fine of $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 159.)

Avocado or alligator pear quarantine.—In the case of the United States *v.* S. N. Johnson, Laredo, Tex., for the smuggling into this country from Mexico of 16 avocados, the defendant was fined $5.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYEES OF FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

ACCURACY IN FIELD NOTES, REPORTS, AND MANUSCRIPTS REQUIRED.

April 11, 1923.

Some months ago the secretary found it necessary to call to the attention of the bureaus in the department the fact that many errors were appearing in reports and manuscripts offered for publication. Most of these errors were in tabular matter and evidenced pure carelessness in the handling of figures. Other and more serious errors found were in the interpretation of the original data. When this situation was called to the attention of the bureau chiefs, steps were immediately taken in the offices of the department to eliminate such errors, more particularly through the correction of reports and manuscripts *after* submittal. Mistakes in such reports and manuscripts have continued to

appear, however, and the secretary has again called attention to this matter and has very emphatically stated that such errors must not continue.

It is probable that a plan will be put into effect whereby reports of such errors will be made a part of the official record of the employee at fault and will be considered in connection with his future promotion and general standing in the department. In the case of manifest carelessness in the preparation of reports and manuscripts, this may result in a reduction in salary of the employee, or in instances of gross carelessness, in the termination of his services.

It seems desirable hereafter to place the chief responsibility not on the editorial office but where it properly belongs, on the employee responsible for the report or manuscript, and hereafter the person preparing such documents will be expected to assume responsibility for the accuracy of all contained tables and computations and for general accuracy of statements, quotations, and references.

Such reports and manuscripts will be reviewed on receipt and tables and computations will be verified as an additional check on inaccuracies.

The secretary realizes that all our people are human and that some errors are bound to occur notwithstanding every precaution, but he points out that it is evident that there are many, many times as many arithmetical errors occurring as are in any way excusable.

A copy of this memorandum is being sent to all of the employees of the board. It has a very important application to the field notes and records made by the technical employees, inasmuch as these become the basis of reports on different phases of the work. It applies also to all employees of the board who from time to time assist either as accountants or as clerks in the preparation of statements involving computations, tables, and related work. In all clerical work, also, the record of the employee for accuracy will be considered in connection with promotions.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS IN CHARGE OF FIELD STATIONS REGARDING MONTHLY SERVICE CERTIFICATES.

May 4, 1923.

On a number of occasions during the past three months it has been necessary to withhold the monthly pay checks of field employees pending the arrival of service certificates. An investigation of the cause of the late arrival of these certificates developed the following facts:

1. The failure to mail certificates in time to reach this office before the close of the monthly pay rolls.

2. The mailing of certificates to supervisory officers in charge of field projects, thus delaying their arrival at this office.

3. The inclosure of service certificates with correspondence and the attaching of same to back of reports and vouchers, which procedure fails to bring them to the immediate attention of this office.

In order to eliminate the necessity of holding monthly pay checks for any of the reasons indicated above, and to make possible the payment of all salaries upon the last day of the month, you are directed to hereafter conform to the following instructions regarding the preparation and mailing of monthly service certificates:

1. The amount of annual leave, sick leave, and leave without pay taken by the employee during the period for which the certificate is rendered is to be indicated.

2. Certificates shall be verified by the officer in charge of the station before mailing to this office.

3. Certificates are to be mailed in sufficient time to reach this office not later than the 29th day of the month.

4. Certificates are to be mailed in a *separate envelope addressed to R. C. Althouse, assistant to the chairman.*

It is the desire of this office to prepare the pay rolls promptly at the end of each month in order that the field employees may receive their salary checks at the earliest possible date, and this can be accomplished only with your cooperation.

Yours very truly,

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian: Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importations from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits further (1) the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, and, (2) to protect the State of New York, the movement from the New England States, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatæ*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38 as amended: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry and its horticultural varieties as well as certain other species of Berberis and Mahonia, on account of the black stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 43 (second revision) as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of (1) corn and broom corn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, from infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and (2) corn and broom corn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass from infested areas in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers all the New England States.

Hawaiian and Porto Rican cotton, cotton seed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47: Regulates the movement of cotton, cotton seed, and cottonseed products from Hawaii and Porto Rico on account of the pink bollworm and the cotton blister mite, respectively.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of certain portions of the counties of Mercer, Burlington, Gloucester, and Camden, N. J., and certain portions of the counties of Delaware, Chester, Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks, Pa., of the following articles: (1) The interstate movement of green, sweet, or sugar corn; cabbage, lettuce, and grapes; and unthreshed grains, straw, and forage crops, originating in the farm-products area is prohibited between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, except as to direct shipments from the point of production, namely, from the point where grown or a local packing house, to the point of destination outside of the farm-products area and under inspection and certification. The products enumerated may move interstate without restriction between October 16 and June 14, inclusive; (2) the interstate movement of soil, compost, and manure from the farm-products area is prohibited except where absolute freedom from infestation is determined by an inspector of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or when such soil, compost, or manure has been disinfected or treated under the supervision and to the satisfaction of such inspector; (3) the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock, except bulbs and cut flowers, originating within the Japanese beetle area to any point outside the farm-products area, except under inspection and certification, is prohibited, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51: Regulates the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugar cane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, with revised rules and regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico of cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cotton seed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in such regulated areas or which are fouled with such products, farm products other than hay, farm household goods, and farm equipment, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53: Prohibits the interstate movement to points outside of the infested areas in New Hampshire and Massachusetts of all species or varieties of poplar and willow, on account of the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.).

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 54, as amended: Prohibits the movement from the State of Washington of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended; Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm. Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratae*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet-potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). No restrictions are placed on the importation of the fruit of the banana.

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, with regulations, revised: Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, for a period not exceeding three years from January 1, 1923, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guineahen flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, Eranthis (winter aconite), and Narcissus (jonquil, daffodil, etc.).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds, for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Flag smut and take-all.—Quarantine No. 39, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from Australia, India, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, and Brazil on account of two dangerous plant diseases known as flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*) and take-all (*Ophiobolus graminis*). Wheat, oats, barley, and rye may be imported from the countries named only under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, with regulations, revised: Prohibits the importation of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broom corn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears, from all foreign countries and localities, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Mexican corn.—Quarantine No. 42, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize from Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the contamination of such corn with cotton seed more or less infested with the pink bollworm.

Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits.—Quarantine No. 44: Prohibits the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) on account of dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, and injurious insect pests, including the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, the apple moth, etc.

Citrus black fly.—Quarantine No. 49, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of fruits and vegetables and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, or otherwise, from Cuba, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Canal Zone, Costa Rica, India, Philippine Islands, Ceylon, and Java, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the citrus black fly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi*).

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: Bermuda and the Dominion of Canada; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted through the port of New York only and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

Rules and regulations governing (1) entry for immediate export, (2) entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (3) safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended of prohibited plants and plant products.—These rules and regulations, as revised August 1, 1920, govern the unloading and transfer of cargoes and transportation in bond when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding at a port or within the territorial waters of the United States where entry or landing is not intended of any prohibited or restricted plants and plant products.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations were promulgated August 26, 1920, under the amendment to the plant quarantine act of May 31 of that year. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AT
10 CENTS PER COPY

PURCHASER AGREES NOT TO RESELL OR DISTRIBUTE THIS COPY FOR PROFIT.—PUB. RES. 57, APPROVED MAY 11, 1922

▽